THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873. NUMBER 8.

POETICAL.

IN SPITE OF PA.

Oh! she was a maid of a laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And he was a threadbare whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the cherub wing
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maiden above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender *billet doux* to weep;
Or stand like a statue bright and fair
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he was so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then for the creeking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung,
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau.

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down,
And there was her lover tall and true,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade
Looked sadly down on the weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, formerly of Allegheny, now of the First Presbyterian church, St. Louis, has inaugurated "weekly offerings" in his church with every prospect of the most gratifying success.

THE meeting in the M. E. Church, McKeesport, is still in progress, Up to February 3d, one hundred and fifty-six had united on probation—making over two hundred and twenty since Conference.

THE First United Presbyterian Church of the city being now clear of all encumbrances financially, propose to liquidate the debt adhering to the Eighth U. P. Church. The members of the church are doing well.

THE Presbytery of Caledonia, New York, held a special meeting a few days ago, and passed a series of flattering resolutions of Rev. W. J. Robinson, who leaves that Presbytery to accept the call from the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

A "REVIVAL" meeting is going on in the Centenary M. E. Church, this city, Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor. Twenty persons have thus far united with the Church; also in Trinity Church, Rev. T. McCleary, pastor, with an addition of forty to the membership.

AT a called meeting of the Presbytery of Geneva, in the First church, Canandaigua, on the 30th ult., the pastoral relation existing between Rev. S. H. Thompson and said church, was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson dismissed to the Presbytery of Allegheny City.

REV. S. COLLINS, at the request of the jail Chaplain, donated to that institution sixty psalm books (new version) to be used in their worship. The prisoners are exceedingly destitute of obtaining reading, and all donations of books will be thankfully received.

SINCE the election of the Rev. Dr. Squieres as Superintendent of his Sabbath School, its prosperity has been marked, and the increase of the school has been rapid. A special feature of the exercise in the singing led by Professor McCabe. Rev. Mr. Hale has been preaching for the church several times of late.

THE people of Glendale are soon to enjoy regular religious services. The Methodists have preaching alternate Sabbath evenings, and the United Presbyterians propose to have preaching on the vacant Sabbath. The arrangements have been all completed and it is expected a commencement will be made on Sabbath week.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARRETT, D. D. formerly of Avery College, Allegheny City, but now pastor of Shiloh church, New York city, has been invited to assume the office of President of Alcorn University at Rodney, Miss., vice ex-Senator Revels, at a salary of $2,000 and a furnished house; but owing to the struggling condition of his church, Dr. Garnet has felt it his duty to decline the flattering offer.

THE Fourth United Presbyterian is one of the most prosperous and efficient of our Allegheny congregations. It was organized in October, 1851, with a membership of less than thirty, it has enjoyed a growth, not brilliant, perhaps, but steady and substantial,—numbering at the present 325 communicants. In the summer of 1862, it erected the neat, tasty and commodious church edifice, which it still occupies, corner Montgomery avenue and Arch street. Rev. Charles A. Dickey was pastor of the congregation from its organization until March, 1867, when he removed to St. Louis. In June 1870, Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., accepted the pastoral charge of the church, and entered upon his present work. Mr. F. is highly esteemed as a christian gentleman, a preacher of rare ability, and a pastor admirably fitted for his position. The congregation has a well selected Board of Elders, an efficient choir, and a flourishing Sabbath school.

OUR INDIAN WAR.

The Modoc Side of the Question.

Our California exchanges come to us filled with additional details of the recent battle between the Modocs and the United States troops and volunteers. In addition to the particulars of this engagement—and the participants therein all concur in admitting that the Modocs fought with extraordinary courage—many facts interesting in view of the proportions that the war has assumed are given concerning the tribe itself, its history and condition. Not a few have come forward to champion the cause of the Modocs, and to proclaim the wrongs that have led them to their present desperate stand against the United States Government and the people of California and Oregon. The Modocs, only a handful now, and a pitiful remnant of their once proud host, have ever been a warlike tribe, although they have been true to their treaty stipulations and have for many years been friendly and peaceable in their dealings with their white neighbors. Their deprivation of their "tule lands"—large marshes abounding in fish, beaver, otter and wild fowl, and whose advantages excited the cupidity of the whites—was the cause of their present hostile attitude. A writer who has had twenty-two years' acquaintance with the affairs of Siskiyou county, where their lands are situated, and who has had extensive practice among them, writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the Modocs are of stature, appearance, and intelligence, like whites; that many of their women have been married to men of business in that neighborhood, and that their children have been raised, educated and married in and about Yreka. He further states that in the course of his practice as a physician in the households presided over by these Indian wives, he has ever found "as much convenience for the administration of medicines—the sugar-bowl, the spoon and the cup, the clean bed, and the towel—as he had found elsewhere, and far superior to many whites, called citizens." A sympathizing editor, writing of them, and apparently well versed in their history, speaks of Captain Jack and his followers as "really and truly heroes, as sublime in their heroism as Leonidas and his Spartan band; and equally deserving of immortalization in song and story," and contrasts their struggle for existence with the developments of the degeneracy, the greed and shoddy, of Credit Mobilier and Congressional corruption. "The Modocs," he says, "are a short-haired tribe. By long contact with the whites they have become partially civilized. They speak English as well as some of their white neighbors, and are as well behaved as average white men. Nor have they failed to exhibit evidences of magnanimity which justify the opinion expressed in the outset, that even when the war was forced upon them, they did not strike without warning. "They made no secret of their purpose to resist any forcible attempt to remove them, and also to retaliate upon white settlers. When they attacked the latter they let the women and children go unharmed, and even without insult—a wonderful exhibition of magnanimity considering the light in which their own women have been regarded, and the manner in which they have been treated by white men." These are some of the glimpses of the Modoc side of the question which come from California.

AWFUL AFFAIR.

A Dwelling House Sinks into a Coal Mine—Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Davenport Gazette, Jan. 28.

A gentleman from Cleveland, Ill., yesterday, brought news of a terrible casualty, which occurred near that place on Friday last. The locality of the accident was Baker's coal mine. The house of a miner, named Robert Sprago, stood directly over an old chamber of the mine. On Friday afternoon the earth under the house suddenly sunk, causing the dwelling to drop into the cavity to a depth of four or five feet. Mrs. Sprago and four children were gathered about a stove in one of the rooms. The floor gave way and the stove went into the cavity below, and the mother and her children were precipitated upon it and the fire which had fallen out of it. Several men working not far distant saw the house sink, and ran toward the place; but before they reached the house the heart-rending screams of Mrs. Sprago and children, and the smoke which was pouring out of the house, told them of the horrible situation the family was in. The men rushed into the yard, took water from some barrels, entered the house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire and the woman and her ones. But when they took Mrs. Sprago and the children out, the spectacle they presented was so perfectly awful as to be sickening. One child, a girl in her fourth year, was burned to death. Another, younger than the deceased, was burned so that she died the next day. Mrs. Spargo and the other two children were burned in a frightful manner, though at last accounts all three were living. The clothes of all were burned away. Mostly, their hair were singed, and the faces and limbs and bodies blistered, hanging in some places in bloody shreds. All were taken to the house of a neighbor, and the doctors in Cleveland were soon with the poor victims, with remedies, and everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. But the saving of any of them was doubtful. Mr. Sprago was absent at the time of the accident. He was not aware of the condition of things beneath the site when he purchased the property.

THE CAPITAL.

Appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

Report in Opposition to the President's Veto.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Expulsion of Senators Favored.

Why the Agricultural Bill was Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH.

An appropriation of $75,000 to build a marine hospital at Pittsburgh has been recommended by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The indications are that this recommendation will be looked upon favorably by the Appropriation Committee, and the bill became a law.

ANOTHER ELECTION PROBABLE FOR LOUISIANA.

It is reported here that the Senate Privileges and Election Committee will set aside the Louisiana election and order a new one. Those who have listened to the evidence express the belief that the Committee cannot come to any other conclusion.

MEXICAN RAIDERS CAPTURED.

The Attorney General received a dispatch yesterday from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, stating: "We shall have in here five of the Mexican raiders—prisoners—on the 7th inst. The balance will be captured immediately."

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

The bill which passed Congress and was sent to the President on the 16th of last month to pay Mary Love, of Tenn., $2,000 for services in carrying dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, Tenn., through the confederate lines, not having been returned by the President within the time prescribed by the Constitution, it has become a law, and the patriotic woman will now get the amount of her claim.

CLAIM OF A GOVERNMENT SHIP CONTRACTOR.

The Baxter claim, amounting to over $125,000, growing out of a contract made by Baxter with the Government for furnishing iron ships during the war, the plans of which were materially altered by the Government, to the damage of Baxter, it is claimed, is now under discussion by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but the figures of the claimant as to losses sustained are not satisfactory to the minds of some of the members, and it is doubtful if any final action is arrived at this session.

PINCHBACK VERSUS WARMOUTH.

The following anecdote was related to me by an austere Senator to day:

Scene—Louisiana Investigating Committee room: Warmoth, Pinchback *et al.* sitting around a table, smoking.

"I say, Warmoth," says Pinchback, "I guess I'll go up to the Senate."

"Oh," says Warmoth, "don't do it; they won't want you there for six or seven years yet."

"Well, Warmoth, says Pinchback, "if they don't want me, I'm damned if you shall go there." *Exeunt omnes.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Dr. Gallandet, President of the National Deaf Mute College in this city, writes a letter to General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, giving an account of his European visit. The Dr. is at Leipsic, and will remain there till April, when he will return to Geneva, where his daughters are pursuing their French studies. Dr. Gallandet has greatly improved since December. He is contemplating the question of holding a convention of instructors of deaf mutes at Vienna during the Exposition.

THE MONEY CAPTURED BY GEN. BUTLER—THE NORTHERN CREDITORS TO BE PAID.

The fact has come to the knowledge of the Committee on Claims, that Gen. Butler had paid over in 1868 to the U. S. Treasury $362,000, being money captured in the South, in fact belonging to the loyal people of the North, which had never been covered into the Treasury. Yesterday morning the same committee agreed to report that the debts of Northern creditors confiscated by the South and captured by General Butler, amounting to $283,000, be distributed among the Northern creditors whose debtors they were, pro rata.

ERIE CANAL PREMIUM OF $100,000.

The contestants for this prize having failed to meet the requirements of the law, and the use of steam, *as at present applied*, in the propulsion of boats and barges, being deemed in many respects objectionable, it is now proposed so to vary the plan of propulsion as to obviate its objectionable features, by making an improvement in the canal itself, that is, by widening a portion of the bottom, and thus so that the solid ground may be acted upon instead of the water. Patents have been secured for two methods, either of which would then be applicable, and which would secure fully the advantage sought to be attained, without abandoning the use of steam. The utility of these methods will be demonstrated, it is understood, early in the spring.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 5, 1873.

WHEREAS, By the award of the Emperor of Germany, under date of October 21st, 1872, certain territory heretofore held by joint occupation of Great Britain and the United States, including the island of San Juan and other islands in this tract of lands subject to sale at Olympia, in Washington Territory, is decided to belong to the United States; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are many subjects of Great Britain now in occupancy of portions of the said territory whose rights and possessory titles are claimed to be protected by the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, made at Washington, June 15th, 1846, and by certain arrangements for the joint occupancy of said territory existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that all tracts or parcels of lands included in the said claim.

that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for the necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed. On the contrary, it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment. They reply, secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and as it has been seen to be in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury.

The committee say he who regards law or loves justice will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by the deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full tills of the Treasury which carry from year to year unused millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing that the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It has already been seen that the bill establishes no new precedents. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principles. From the foundation of the Government, it cannot be discovered that Congress ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises, Where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced, the whole amount of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from claims commissions, will fall considerably below one million dollars.

In conclusion, the Committee enter into a statement to show that no claim was ever or ever can be preferred against the Government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Best.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1873.

THE LOSSES OF AN AMERICAN IN MEXICO.

The U. S. Court of Claims is now engaged upon the case of Alexander J. Atocha, being a suit for over $300,000 damages alleged to be suffered at the hands of the Mexican Government by reason of the claimant's expulsion from Mexico in March, 1845. Atocha, who was a naturalized citizen, went to Mexico, and becoming engaged in friendly intercourse with Santa Anna, got a loan, and carried on a general brokerage business with the Mexican Government. Upon the overthrow of Santa Anna, he was banished from Mexico. When the commission to adjudicate the claims of American citizens was formed under the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, Atocha went before it with his claim; but it was rejected. It met with like reverses before Congress until that body by resolution ordered its consideration by the U. S. Court of Claims. The defense of the Government in this case will be based on the point in dispute as to whether or not Atocha was not engaged in the political revolutions of 1845 in Mexico. Another point in the defence will be to ascertain the amount of his damages alleged that he sustained by expulsion from Mexico, the question arising whether he was a loser at all at the time of such banishment. Hon. Wm. Michael will open the defence on Tuesday next.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURED AND ABANDONED COTTON.

There are about one hundred and fifty cases captured and abandoned cotton claims on the docket of the United States Court of Claims, awaiting trial. Hon. William McMichael, Assistant Attorney General, will very soon commence taking them up, and, as the session of the present term of the court will be prolonged far into the coming summer, it is expected that a large number of them will be disposed of in this session. Many claims of this character which the Government defeated, on the ground of disloyalty of the claimant, will be reopened, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Padelford, where a decision was rendered that the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson was an absolution. Under this decision, several opinions in claims for captured cotton in Louisiana have been reversed in the United States Supreme Court. These cases in the Court of Claims will be pressed to final issue by the Government, and opinions rendered in a large number of them.

THE CUBAN CONSPIRACY—RESOLUTIONS.

FALSE RUMORS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S CONNECTION WITH IT.

The joint resolution introduced by Gen. Banks on the 3d inst., recommending the President to open communication with foreign Governments of America and Europe for devising efficient means to protect non-combatants, enforce a rigid observance of the rules of civilized warfare, encourage emancipation and promote a just and permanent peace between the people of Cuba and their mother country, was adopted by Gen. Banks Thursday morning, at the regular meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee. There was not a full meeting, and no member expressed his views on the subject except Gen. Banks, who is earnestly in favor of the immediate disposition in committee, so as to get it before the House. There is some little opposition to it on the ground that it is in conflict with the Monroe doctrine, but as far as I can learn the impression of the Committee on the resolution is concerned, nothing was developed to show it. Gen. Banks, by urging this resolution, has yielded considerably from his stand, which has all along been for the recognition of Cuba. It has been intimated that Secretary Fish had no objection to the adoption of this resolution of Gen. Banks, but on this point neither he nor the President have made any expression which would lead to such a conception of the Administration any connection with the resolution whatever.

THE REPORT ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, will have their report ready so that Congress will have plenty of time to take action upon it this session. The Committee are now undecided as to whether they will make any recommendations to Congress, or will leave it with the House of Representatives, or make the question of action that should be taken against members of Congress involved among those who took stock gratuitously in the Credit Mobilier concern. Judge Poland has thought all along that the public would be better satisfied if the Committee ascertained all the facts and gave them to the people upon which to base their verdict, and therefore he says the Committee have acted determinedly in this respect. As soon as they get all the evidence in, the Committee will have a general consultation over it, and agree upon the plan to be pursued in preparing their report. So far they have not even touched upon this question among themselves.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

It seems to be the general opinion at the Capitol of those who have listened to all the evidence in the Caldwell case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, that there is no proof of improper transactions between Senator Caldwell and members of the Kansas Legislature, while it has been most clearly shown that the investigation was originated and has been pushed by disappointed candidates in the evident hope of pecuniary profit. It is admitted that arrangements were made between the rival candidates with a view to their withdrawal from the field, but such arrangements do not constitute bribery within the legal and ordinary acceptation of the term. There is no reliable evidence before the Committee that Senator Caldwell bribed, or offered to bribe, any member of the Legislature.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The following bills are now pending before the House Committe on Agriculture:

H. R. No. 3,008. Offered by Mr. Halderman, a bill to provide for the preservation and increase of timber.

H. R. No. 2,604. Mr. Hayes, a bill to regulate the control of horticultural grounds.

H. R. No. 694. Offered by Mr. J. F. Wilson, a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

EXPULSION OF CONGRESSMEN FAVORED.

The Boston *Traveller* correspondent telegraphs that paper to-day as follows: Mr. Niblack, a member of Poland's Committee, says there is no danger of a white wash report, as he favors the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. Mr. Merrick advocates the expulsion not only of Ames and Brooks, but of Garfield and Kelley.

WHY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The Agricultural College bill, giving the proceeds of the sale of public lands equally to public schools and colleges, was defeated to-day because the college interests wanted to put the bill through without debate. Many members who favor the bill voted against it on this account.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked for a construction of the tariff laws on that section applicable to Eastern ware. Judge Kelley, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, has submitted to the Secretary a communication setting forth the grievances which the manufacturers labor under by what they deem an improper construction of the law. They claim that certain kinds of earthen ware is required to pay the duty of 40 per cent, *ad valorem* which do not come under that class.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The following is the full text of the amendment to the bankruptcy law passed by Congress on Thursday last:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever a corporation created by the laws of any State whose business is carried on wholly within the State creating the same, and also any insurance company so created, whether all its business shall be carried on in such State or not, has had proceedings duly commenced against such corporation or company before the courts of such State for the purpose of winding up the affairs of such corporation or company and dividing its assets ratably among the creditors and lawfully among those entitled thereto, prior to proceedings having been commenced, such corporation or company under the bankruptcy laws of the United States, any order made or shall be made by such court agreeably to the State law for the ratably distribution or payment of any dividend of assets to the creditors of such corporation or company, while such State court shall remain actually or constructively in possession or control of the assets of such corporation or company, shall be deemed valid, notwithstanding proceedings in bankruptcy may have been commenced and be pending against such corporation or company.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT LA CROSSE.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices were occupied this day several hours in hearing arguments in regard to the location of the proposed bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi. Congress last year authorized this company to construct a bridge at or near La Crosse, Wis., leaving its precise location to be determined by the Secretary of War, who, on the recommendation of a board of army engineers, fixed its location at the town of La Crosse. The railroad company are dissatisfied with this location, for the reason that it obliges them to make something of a detour, and now seek legislation authorizing the bridge to be located at a point about a mile and a half above the main portion of the town. Alex. Mitchell, President, and Cottrill, attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, represented its interests at the committee meeting to-day. The opposing interests were represented by J. W. Losey, attorney of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, and Congressmen Rusk and Donnell, of Wisconsin and Minnesota respectively. General Weitzel, of the engineer corps, was also present, to answer questions and defend the action of the army locating board, of which he was a member. The committee took the question under consideration.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of any immediate change in the cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such event there seems little if any doubt that Judge Richardson will be Boutwell's successor, and that the successor to Richardson had already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning reported cabinet changes as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave that duty to be performed by newspapers.

THE NORTHFLEET HORROR.

Details of the Terrible Disaster

HEARTRENDING SCENES THAT FOLLOWED THE COLLISION.

The Ship Goes Down Head First with Two Hundred and Twenty-Seven Souls on Board.

The London *Times* of January 25 publishes details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet, from which it appears that at half-past ten at night the captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch—"A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the ship,

STRIKING HER AMIDSHIPS,

and cutting her below the water-mark. The carpenter reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths.

MANY ONLY HALF CLOTHED.

The passengers had mostly retired; but few were undressed. The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down.

It appears that the steamer rebounded, and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet; water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were under water. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard hailing, which would seem to show that she or the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steamed rapidly away and was soon out of sight. "For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling."

WOMEN SHRIEKED, MEN CURSED

and swore and fought their way toward the boats, whilst the captain and first mate poured out commands to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. The gig was hauled, but the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged. Signals of distress were seen by other vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals of joy, as no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffled description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop, declared his determination

TO SHOOT THE FIRST MAN

who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was no officer in the boat to keep order, it was the scene of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women and children might have room to get in, but to no purpose. One of the passengers was provided with a blank cartridge. It is supposed, at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into it, the boat was pulled off, with not one of the crew in it.

ANOTHER LIFE BOAT WAS LAUNCHED,

when a man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf of the leg. Captain Knowls placed his wife in the boat and said to the boatswain, who had already got in, "Here is a charge for you; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you!" Wringing his wife's hand, he bade her good-bye, saying, "I shall never see you again!" It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all the time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers, seeing the captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her, and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing towards the side of the vessel prevented, and, with his wife and two other children, he went down with the ill-fated vessel.

THE FATE OF THE ENGINEER.

The engineer, who made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, was jammed between the cook-house and gunwale, receiving such dreadful injuries that though afterwards rescued, he is still in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing, no doubt, to the panic, and one was seriously injured as the tackle was cut and the boat fell into the sea. When the second boat got off it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarter deck was still crowded by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

some crying, swearing and praying. The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying, "If you want to save yourselves, you must jump!" to which many responded and rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty foccupants, and then steamed for some time round the spot, where, about three-quarters of an hour after being struck,

THE NORTHFLEET WENT DOWN,

head first, with awful suddenness, with 227 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was one hundred yards and the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The first boat, after landing the women, put out to the scene of the wreck, and saved five men who were trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat, 34 passengers and a pilot. The cutter rescued a pilot and ten men, who, having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the mainsail rigging. "For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling."

WOMEN SHRIEKED, MEN CURSED

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 36.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Cause of the Death of Ex-Gov. Geary.

Results of a Post Mortem Examination of the Body.

Announcement of the Death in the Senate and House.

The Arrangements for the Funeral Ceremonies on Thursday.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1373.

EX-GOV. GEARY—A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

There is hardly any thing to be added to what has already been published in regard to the circumstances of the death of ex-Governor Geary. He returned from a visit to New York on Friday, and talked to his friends on that evening of going to the funeral of a friend at Lewiston on Saturday. At breakfast, while engaged in pleasant converse with his family, he was stricken dead. There was no warning, no parting word.

Yesterday a number of physicians of this city participated in a *post mortem* examination of the body, which was conducted by Dr. Goodwiner, formerly surgeon of a regiment in General Geary's command. It was made at the request of the family and friends, to ascertain the cause of his sudden death. Neither the brain nor the heart showed any sign of having been affected; the conclusion reached was that he died from syncope, which signifies fainting or swooning,—a diminution or interruption of the heart and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain, and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties. Syncope, the physicians say, was caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexia—disordered condition of the system.

Governor Geary had been unwell for more than a year. In the fall of 1871 he was attacked with acute ague, and ever after indisposition or any other indisposition would resolve itself in a chill. Often he would complain of an oppression or stricture on his breast and a painful sensation arising from his wounds received in the army. In order to obtain relief he would be obliged to resort to the most active physical exercise. These affections added to excessive labor gradually prostrated the physical and nervous system, and finally terminated in the death of the afflicted patient.

Governor Geary's brain was large, weighing 56½ ounces. The maximum weight of the adult male brain is about 64 ounces, and the minimum 41.

THE GOVERNOR'S FAMILY.

The ex-Governor was twice married; in 1843 to Miss Dogan, of Westmoreland county, and after her death, in 1858 to Mrs. Henderson, a widow lady of Cumberland county. The illness of his first wife induced the Governor to leave California in 1852, in hopes that she would recover her health in her native county, but death intervened soon after her return, and he then abandoned his intention of making his home on the Pacific coast. He has three children by his first wife,—one died in infancy, one, a promising young man, was killed while serving by his side at Wauhatchie, before the attack on Lookout Mountain, and the third is now a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. By his second wife, Gov. Geary had four children—three daughters and one son —the latter the first male child born to a Governor of the State while in the exercise of his executive duties.

A MATTER MUCH TALKED OF

is the condition of the Governor's estate, and whether he leaves his family well provided for. This is not the result in all cases of mere idle curiosity, but of sympathy with the survivors. It is considered he had an insurance on his life of ten thousand dollars, which will be immediately available. Although not the owner of much, if any, real property, the ex-Governor is believed to have considerable sums invested in stocks and other securities. He was remarkably reticent in all matters relating to his personal business. He was in New York last week for the purpose of investing in a coal mining operation, and was also preparing to embark largely in furnishing supplies to the Western Indian tribes, in which he had some experience years ago. The man, while he lived, was always active and eager for business, and was a thrifty disposition in the case of his finances. It is fair to infer that in addition to the $10,000 insurance on his life referred, he left his family a competency, and that his accomplished widow will have the wherewithal to provide for the young children, who now only have her to look to for guidance and education.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate held a session on Monday night, at which a message was received from Governor Hartranft announcing the death of ex-Governor Geary. It was read, and appropriate resolutions adopted, and a committee appointed on the part of the Senate to act with a House committee, to take charge of the arrangements for the funeral. A joint resolution was passed by both Houses directing that the expenses of the funeral obsequies should be borne by the State. No legislative business will be transacted until after the funeral on Thursday. Governor Hartranft's message announcing the death of his predecessor is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is with pain and sorrow that I announce to your honorable bodies the sudden and unexpected decease of ex-Governor John W. Geary, Pennsylvania, Major General John W. Geary.

Stricken without a moment's warning in the prime of his life and intellect, leaving a large family bereft of his care and support, his death appeals to and enlists our warmest sympathies.

Conspicuous as a citizen, distinguished as a soldier, and eminent as a public man, it is fitting that the State, in some public manner, should manifest her appreciation of his services, and as a part of such public recognition, I respectfully recommend that the State, through its representatives, if not incompatible with the wishes of the family, take charge of the funeral of the deceased, and defray all the expenses incident thereto. J. F. HARTRANFT.

Senator Graham, after the reading of the message, offered the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of the late Governor, John W. Geary; that we cordially respond to the sentiments so justly and appropriately expressed in the message of the Governor, and add our testimonial of the pervading sentiment of the high regard in which the people of the Commonwealth for the memory of the illustrious deceased—long career of public service, was distinguished by valor and patriotism in the field in two severe national struggles, and by great ability and untiring devotion to duty in the many civil appointments which he filled.

Resolved, That we deeply lament the decease of a citizen and Executive officer thus distinguished for so many excellencies of character, and sympathize with the community and his family in their afflicting bereavement of Providence.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of high regard for the memory and virtues of the deceased, the Legislature will suspend all legislative business until Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and the members thereof will attend in a body the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, As a further mark of our respect, that the chambers of both Houses be draped in mourning during the residue of the session.

Resolved, That the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives and five members of each House, be appointed by the Speakers thereof, be a Joint Committee to take charge of the funeral of the deceased, and make all needful arrangements for the same, in co-operation with his family and friends.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Geary and to express to her the deep sympathy which the Legislature feels with her in this sad bereavement.

Mr. Graham said that in offering these resolutions he felt a sadness almost inexpressible. He alluded to the apparently robust health which the Ex-Governor appeared to enjoy ever since the meeting of the present Legislature. The Governor's past services to the country and State were briefly alluded to, and the Senator said that although he may at times have differed with him, yet he felt constrained to believe that the Governor was always sincere and honest in his convictions. But this was not a time to dilate upon his life and actions, when we were called to mingle our tears with those of others. This one stroke of nature, which makes all the world akin, renders all other utterances now fitful and out of place.

Mr. Wallace, the Democratic leader, seconded the resolutions, and in his remarks described the ex-Governor as a man of strong passions, ambitious, far-seeing, quick to see the weaknesses of those around him, skilled in the control of the populace, and ever ready to mount by the aid of popular favor; his whole political life was a series of successes. With a kindness of heart, he had compiled in him an arbitrary will, and was a man of considerable natural force, who had passed through almost every phase of life peculiar to his country, which enabled him to bring to the administration of his high office a varied experience."

Other remarks were made by Senators Weakley, Humphreys and Davis, of Philadelphia. The latter alluded to the fact that the ex-Governor and himself had been friends in boyhood. The resolutions offered by Mr. Graham were then unanimously adopted.

ACTION OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this morning at eleven o'clock, and showed a disposition to proceed with the precious private calendar, containing between one and two hundred jobs of one description or another, until it was shamed out of such action. The message of Governor Hartranft and the resolutions of the Senate, on the death of the ex-Governor, came in opportunely, and the private jobs were postponed until next Thursday night. The Speaker suggested as the House would adjourn over until after the funeral on Thursday, it would be a good thing to make the adjournment until Monday evening next. Sam Josephs promptly seconded this by a motion, but it was voted down.

Mr. Latta (Democrat), of Westmoreland speaking to the Senate resolutions, gave a brief sketch of the ex-Governor's civil and military career. He spoke of the sorrow that would be felt in Westmoreland, where Geary was born and long resided, and where he was intimately known by the great mass of the people, and universally respected.

Mr. Mitchell adverted to the suddenness of the death, and drew from it the usual lesson. He claimed that Geary was one of the most eminent of American soldiers and statesmen.

Mr. Lane, who served with Geary during the war, and was on intimate terms with him, made the most feeling address. He spoke of indomitable determination and courageous promptness in meeting all duties and responsibilities as the striking characteristics of the man.

Mr. McMahon narrated the circumstances of Geary's son's death at the battles of Wauhatchie, as showing the mastery in his composition of love of country over the natural affections of humanity. The boy received his mortal wound at his side, the father casting only a single glance at his beloved son, bleeding in the agony of death, raised himself in his stirrups, cried "forward" to his men, and was soon in the deepest of the fray.

Mr. Lawson narrated a personal experience with Geary ten years ago, under the shadow of Lookout Mountain, illustrative of his sympathy with the soldiers and promptness to do a service to any one from his native State.

Mr. Newmyer spoke highly of the devotion of the deceased to the interests of the laboring men, and claimed that his death would not only be a State, but a national loss to them.

Mr. Brown, of Erie, argued that the ex-Governor's success in life, and the many prominent civil and military positions he had filled, and always with credit and honor, demonstrated he possessed capacities of a high order, united with great energy and perseverance.

The Senate resolutions were then adopted by a yea and nay vote, all the eighty-two members present voting affirmatively.

THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY.

The arrangements for the funeral are in charge of a committee of both Houses of the Legislature, of which Senator Graham is Chairman, and the State officers. The body will lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives from one o'clock A. M. till nine o'clock Wednesday evening. It will then be taken to the residence of the deceased, where it will be transported to the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday morning. The funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. J. T. Hodgson, and the interment will take place at the Harrisburg cemetery. The Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templars will take charge of the remains immediately after the lying-in state. The indications are the funeral will be very imposing, and include many military and civic organizations. The capitol, and especially the halls of the Senate and House, have been appropriately draped in black.

A meeting of the joint Committee of Arrangements was held to-day, at noon, at which Governor Hartranft, and other State officers, were present. After a free interchange of opinion in regard to the number of military organizations it would be desirable to have present, it was resolved, that the Adjutant General should be empowered to designate from the organization in the Fifth division and Northumberland and Philadelphia counties, such as he deemed proper, the expenses of transportation to be paid by the State.

Mrs. Geary gratefully acknowledges the warm sympathy which the citizens of Harrisburg and the state authorities have exhibited for her in her overwhelming sorrow. The ex-Governor's eldest son, William Geary, a cadet at West Point, and Mrs. Geary's eldest son (by a former marriage), William Henderson, a cadet at the Naval Academy, have both arrived home, and are assiduous and affectionate in their attentions to their sadly-stricken mother, and are in consultation with the authorities and friends on the subject of the funeral.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Arrangements for Ex-Gov. Geary's Funeral.

THE PALL-BEARERS APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11, 1873.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives met to-day at eleven o'clock, when a joint resolution of the Senate and the Governor's message relative to the death of Governor Geary were received. Feeling remarks in reference to the deceased were made by Messrs. Latta, Newmyer, Judge Lawson, Mitchell and Mahon.

The concurrent resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The joint committee on funeral arrangements adopted the following order: The body to lie in state on Wednesday morning in the hall of the House of Representatives, in charge of a guard of honor, on Thursday, the body to be taken from the residence of the family to the Presbyterian church, thence to the Harrisburg cemetery. The following will act as pall-bearers: Gov. John F. Hartranft, Hon. George Anderson, Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Wm. Elliott, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators Rutan and McSherry, and Representatives Latta, Darrah and Newmeyer.

ERIE.

Broken Rails Again—Two Railway Passenger Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—Fifteen Persons Injured.

ERIE, PA., February 11.—The Erie express west on the P. & E. R. R. encountered broken rails two miles west of Ridgeway at 4 A. M. The engine, tender and baggage car passed safely over. Two passenger cars went down an embankment six or eight feet. The sleeping car stayed on the track. One of the cars turned over on its top, and the other on its side. Fifteen persons were bruised, but none received very serious injuries. The train was running very slow at the time, or the accident would probably have been a bad disaster.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Nominations in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., February 11.—Some fifty representatives of the Liberal Republican party met here to-day in response to a call from the Committee, and nominated Samuel K. Mason for Governor and Wm. A. Head for Railroad Commissioner.

A MISSOURI POLITICIAN VINDICATING HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Mr. Phitchins, of St. Louis, offered in the House to-day an affidavit of General Dorris, in vindication of his conduct in the Senatorial contest.

LEGISLATURES.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, February 11.—Governor Smith sent a special message to the Legislature to the effect that $2,567,465 must be provided during the current year to meet the bonds falling due and to pay the interest on the public debt.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—The State Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing jurors to substitute imprisonment for the death penalty.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The town of San Vicente, in Salvador, has been destroyed by earthquake. No lives are reported lost.

—John Morrill, a billiard player, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, escaped from the Plattsburg (Vt.) jail on Saturday, with three others.

—Near Albany, N. Y., on Monday morning, the Pacific Express, from New York north, ran off the track, causing a temporary delay. No one was hurt.

—Justice McCallister, of the Illinois Supreme Court, on Tuesday, granted a writ of error and supersedeas in the case of Perteet, the colored wife murderer, who was to be hanged at Joliet, on Friday next.

—One of the Chicago papers tells a terrible story of a young lady who was living alone with a paralytic mother, in one of the suburbs of that city, who was stricken down with the small-pox, and the mother being unable and the neighbors afraid to attend to her, died, alone and uncared for.

—A recent decision of the Chancery Court of Nashville, Tenn., that the State is liable for the payment of the new Corbett issue of the bonds of Tennessee, has revived the interest felt in this issue, and an attempt has been made to increase the price. Some dealers claim an advance of five per cent., while others are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

—Resolutions were adopted by the St. Louis Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange a few days ago declaring against the construction of any bridge below the mouth of the Missouri river with a span less than five hundred feet wide, or lower than seventy-five feet above high water mark. It was ratified in open session on Change by a large majority.

—The examination made by the New Hampshire Bank Commissioner shows that the loss to the Granite National Bank by the defalcation of Shute to be from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Shute also embezzled from the Exeter Savings Bank, and the total amount stolen is from two hundred and ten thousand to two hundred twenty thousand dollars.

The Constitutional Convention.

Friends' Memorial on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Perjury at Primary Elections.

Woman Suffrage, Taxation, Elections and Representation.

Causes for Forfeiture of Railroad and Coal Companies' Charters.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1873.

At eleven o'clock the Convention came to order, Judge Walker, of Erie, presiding.

Rev. Mr. Curry offered up a prayer, imploring the Divine blessing upon absent members, and the President, Mr. Meredith, who is still detained at home by indisposition.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. E. C. Knight presented the following from the Society of Friends of Abington, through Hannah W. Linton and Isaac Mather, Clerks:

"That we are deeply impressed with the injurious results of the traffic in intoxicating beverages wherever permitted and however restricted. And believing that their use as such is a fruitful source of demoralization, poverty and crime, involving communities, more than any other cause, in the resulting expenses of criminal prosecutions, the support of houses of correction, penitentiaries, almshouses and lunatic asylums, and feeling sure that no adequate good ever has or ever can grow out of their manufacture, sale and use, we do earnestly request that you will embody in the clause in our new Constitution, so far as practicable, to prohibit the making, vending and using of intoxicating beverages, and to exclude their sale under the authority and protection of the law within our otherwise prosperous Commonwealth."

PERJURY AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Howard offered the following:

That the officers of all primaries or primary elections for the nomination of candidates for office, or the election of delegates to put in nomination such candidates, be sworn or affirmed, before entering upon their duties, to fairly and truly conduct the proceedings and fairly and truly make up the result, and any willful violation of said oath or affirmation, shall be perjury, and indictable and punishable as such.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Article First of the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

Mr. McAllister having the floor, discussed the various questions of the whole report, woman's suffrage, taxation, elections, representation, and what not, including the Rhode Island rebellion. The point of order first was raised that the speaker was not confining himself to the question before the house, that of taxation, the President concluded that as Mr. McAllister was not approaching the subject gradually he could proceed.

Mr. Broomall rose in reply to the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Philadelphia, the latter having been born too early to have any say in the matter of woman suffrage. The argument of these conservatives is: It has not been the custom or the law heretofore to allow women to vote, therefore it is not proper now to give her the privilege. And this is the excuse of these men in their efforts to hinder the progress of the car of reform.

Mr. Hopkins raising the point of order that the gentleman was not debating the question, which was properly taxation, the committee, on motion, permitted Mr. Broomall to finish his reply to the gentlemen from Centre and Philadelphia.

Mr. Howard was in favor of the tax amendment of Mr. NIles (Tioga).

Mr. Worrell opposed the amendment, thinking it unwise and unjust to the people of the State.

Mr. Minor—Instead of affording protection, this tax will prove a fund of corruption. A politician, under its provisions, can pay the taxes of every man who declines to assume the expense, and, holding their receipts, he can control their votes in nine cases out of ten.

Mr. Campbell thought that the abuses under the present tax qualification in Philadelphia are productive of gross frauds. He could see no benefit in the future if this amendment should be adopted. There would be just as many fraudulent tax receipts then as now, only for the evil. He felt that the elections in this city would be purer if all taxes were abolished. He therefore trusted that the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. Simpson, Mr. Beebe, and others participated in the discussion in brief remarks.

Mr. Carson moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words one month, and insert ten days, which was not agreed to. The amendment was then carried by a large majority.

Mr. Dallas moved to amend the Section by striking out all after the months in the last sentence, and proceeded to present his reasons when, on motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again to-morrow, which was granted.

CAUSES FOR FORFEITURE OF CHARTERS.

Mr. Turrell obtained leave to present the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads be requested to prepare and report an article for the constitution providing that any combination, understanding or agreement by and between any railroad companies, or by and between any coal companies, relative to increasing their rates of transportation of freights and passengers, or either or relatively increasing the price of mining products, shall be a cause for forfeiture of their charters, and that the Legislature shall provide by law for the proper enforcement of this section. Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

On motion the Convention adjourned until to morrow morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Vacant Throne.

RUMORS OF A SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Amadeus Determined to Abdicate.

SPAIN.

AMADEUS DETERMINED TO ABDICATE.

MADRID, February 10—12 A. M.—At eight o'clock this evening the King announced to Zorilla that he had determined to abdicate since Saturday last, when he declared his intention of quitting, though the ministers strenuously but unsuccessfully endeavored to dissuade him. The announcement that his abdication is true has created a profound sensation, but tranquility now prevails. The Royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The Cabinet will resign.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

AMES' MEMORANDUM BOOK PRODUCED.

Statement of Vice President Colfax.

COLORED MEN AND CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Improvement of Internal Navigation.

LARGER SALARIES WANTED BY OFFICIALS.

Encyclopedia of Indian Affairs.

THE CALDWELL-POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

A Republic Declared in Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1873.

THE CALDWELL POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

It is understood here that Senator Pomeroy's friends are secretly working against Senator Caldwell. This morning's *Republican*, a prominent administration paper, has the following editorial: "There is no probability that the conspiracy formed against Senator Caldwell will succeed. Indications now being that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will report unanimously against the Senate taking any action in the matter. There is no evidence of any bribery or corruption on the part of Senator Caldwell."

OAKES AMES BECOMING POPULAR.

Oakes Ames put in his appearance to-day, and was greeted by acquaintances on the floor of the House before it was called to order. In fact, since the investigation, he is a well-known man, and the old habitues around the Capitol greet him as an acquaintance of long standing. He conversed with Judge Poland a long time to-day, and had a sly, knowing look indicative of having got even with those of both gentlemen, by frequent outbursts of laughter, appeared as if they had more points than ever upon those who are in the meshes of the Credit Mobilier. All sorts of rumors are asserted by the friends of Ames to be talented with this business to get newspaper men to send off some stories which apparently clear them from connection with the much dreaded Credit Mobilier. One of these is for Ames to man to your correspondent, "Look at that certificate of stock that don't belong to me. Where is my name upon its face? Oakes Ames says it is mine, but it is false, sir. False, every word of it." Such a course is said to be to throw away stock as is manifested by certain Congressmen about now. The evidence produced to-day, however, was startling beyond expectation, and has raised the excitement, which is to be fed again.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The reports of the House sub-Committee on Commerce on the improvement of the Ohio river, James river and Kanawha Canal, Niagara ship Canal, Great Western and Atlantic Canal, St. Phillips Canal at New Orleans, and the enlargement of the Erie Canal locks, have just been submitted to the general committee. They are very full and exhaustive in their treatment of the wants and pressing demand for cheap transportation by water lines. The committee will submit facts to the House showing the value of these lines. The failure to recommend legislation at this session is owing to the incomplete state of the surveys, estimates and other facts needed to warrant immediate action.

EXTENSION OF SEWING MACHINE PATENTS.

It is reported that a large fund has been raised to secure an extension of sewing machine patents in Congress.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Postmaster General and Isaac Hinckly, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, were before the Senate Appropriation Committee to-day urging increased compensation for carrying mails on railroads and showing that the present compensation is inadequate.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN—A SCHEME CONNECTED WITH IT.

The call for a National Convention of colored men to be held in this city on the 3d of next March, has the appearance of being set on foot to get up another useless expedition of ambitious filibusters who have heretofore set out from America ostensibly for the purpose of achieving Cuban independence, but in reality proving a profitless undertaking to the sorrow of Cuban patriots and sympathizers in the United States whose contributions of money went for nought. At the meeting recently held by a few of the leading colored people here, Senator Pinckney Ryan was present and flattered his hearers somewhat by remarks tending to show that whatever victory had been achieved by the Cubans in the past in their struggle for liberty, the colored race had brought it about. It was thought them was the opportunity now offered to win the laurels which would surely accrue to them by aiding the emancipation of their brethren in slavery under Spanish rule. Money has for many years paid been the prime mover in various expeditions to assist the Cuban patriots, none of which accomplished anything except to be gobbled up by the Spanish authorities. As a final start up of such expeditions, he is undoubtedly a success, but as to their mission after once landing upon Spanish domain, he appears to have committed them to an "all wise providence," and left them to their fates. It remains to be seen whether the Constitution intends to allow him to do. At this late day they are not easily led, and the design of schemers who expect to carry out plans, for receiving money, for another expedition of profit only to the movers through the credulity of the misguided. Influential colored men in Congress have been approached to say a favorable word for the great scheme now in contemplation, but they are cautious and have kept about the general matter in a tranquility now prevails. The Royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The Cabinet will resign.

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granting a second extension of the Tanner-Batchelder car brake patent became a law, it would be impossible to run a steam or horse railroad car on any road in the United States without first getting a license from the proprietors of the patent, which, if extended, would become one of the most valuable in the country.

THE UNIFICATION OF TONNAGE.

The Turkish Minister was at the Treasury Department yesterday and consulted with reference to a unification of tonnage by all nations, the weight of a ton in some countries not corresponding with that of a ton in other countries. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1872.

There was a large audience at Poland's Committee this morning. After waiting half an hour, and Ames not appearing as requested, Judge Poland asked if Colfax was ready to submit his proposed testimony. Judge Hale, his counsel, replied that it would be manifest injustice for Colfax to get on the stand until after Ames should complete his testimony.

About eleven o'clock Ames appeared, creating a sensation. Judge Poland inquired if he had the original memorandum, copies of which he produced before the committee.

Ames—I understand that evidence is to be put in to impeach my testimony, by Mr. Colfax. My friends say that I should have that evidence before I should produce my book.

Judge Poland—The committee thinks it should be produced now.

Ames—I have left the book with a friend who has the legal knowledge to examine into the matter.

Judge Poland—Please get it now; the proceedings here must be governed by our judgment.

Ames—Horace T. Clark has the book, sir.

A messenger was dispatched for it immediately. There was some disappointment when it was discovered that Ames had not brought his memorandum book with him. Mr. Horace T. Clark were sharp and to the point, and he manifested the utmost coolness. While awaiting the return of the messenger, Ames produced his memorandum book, showing that, on May 24, 1867, he sold G. Bradford one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier at par; gave a discount of five per cent.; that Senator Patterson paid him for his thirty shares on the 31st of August, 1867. There was no name in the book. He testified that Patterson paid him in December, 1867; witness made an entry of Patterson's payment at the time; as to Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock, he held it as trustee for no one in particular; subsequently he let Messrs. Boebe, Gardner and Aaron Hooper have some; also let Bingham have five or six hundred dollars' worth.

Recess for half an hour.

After the recess Horace T. Clark appeared before the Poland Committee, and said on behalf of Ames he would decline to produce the memorandum book. He thought the committee should not look into private affairs.

Colfax, however, allowed a comparison to be made as to entries in the book and the testimony of Ames. The entries were then read, showing payments to Henry Wilson and Davies.

Poland then requested Ames to show the Committee the original statement before the Committee, related to matters testified about. The first entry was then read, as follows. It was dated "Tuesday, January 14th, 1868. Henry Wilson, to credit by cash, seventy dollars on account of Credit Mobilier of America." Then followed stock ($1,000); received of G. W. Scofield for balance due on bond over dividend, $195,33; April 24, 1868, received of Wm. B. Allison $271, balance due on stock sold him. Then followed a statement in figures, showing the value of a $1,000 bond, &c. The next entry was in reference to James F. Wilson, showing $329 paid him, and the calculation above referred to. Witness next read entries in the case of Henry Wilson, copies of which and receipts were before the committee a few days since. He next exhibited a statement in the case of Bingham, which agreed with the figures submitted by that gentleman, based on notes running for many years paid been the prime mover in various expeditions to assist the Cuban patriots, none of which accomplished anything except to be gobbled up by the Spanish authorities. As a final start up of such expeditions, he is undoubtedly a success, but as to their mission after once landing upon Spanish domain, he appears to have committed them to an "all wise providence," and left them to their fates. It remains to be seen whether the Constitution intends to allow him to do. At this late day they are not easily led, and the design of schemers who expect to carry out plans, for receiving money, for another expedition of profit only to the movers through the credulity of the misguided. Influential colored men in Congress have been approached to say a favorable word for the great scheme now in contemplation, but they are cautious and have kept about the general matter in a tranquility now prevails. The Royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The Cabinet will resign.

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from a gentleman whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States.

Clerk's Office, House of Representatives of the United States, February 10.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Dear Sir: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings as Speaker on every proposition during the entire session, by Hon. E. B. Washburn and Hon C. C. Washburn, and in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not in my judgment commanded and justified by parliamentary law.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. BARCLAY,

Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

Gentlemen: Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, September 25th, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to a personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the next day: "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or credit immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that not a dollar of Ames' stock, if any other person gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of 27 per cent. dividends or 80 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of stock could be proved to have been bought without paying into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment if it was as valuable a stock as represented, and a wise man would have been a fool not to have bought it. Buckled to this was a greenback note for one thousand dollars. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then opened the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I referring to the appeal of Conner, Chair

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

CONGRESSMEN want an increase of salary, in lieu of mileage and all perquisites.

THE Committee on Ways and Means of the House have decided, by a large majority, against the cotton tax refunding bill.

BISMARCK has asked for 9,000,000 thalers to improve the fortifications on the coast of Germany. He evidently intends to be prepared for war, when it shall come.

ONE of the direct and beneficial results of the repeal of the franking privilege is the cutting off of a small army of postal clerks at Washington. Let the good work go on.

THE two daughters of the late Horace Greeley having withdrawn from the contest over their father's will, the instrument bearing date of 1871 has been admitted to probate. This will end the struggle.

THERE are 60,308 miles of telegraph line in the United States, and 133,936 miles of wire. Postmaster General Creswell proposes to take charge of them hereafter, and President Orton, of the W. U. line, opposes.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL estimates the saving to his department through the repeal of the franking privilege at $3,500,000. This will come through a diminished number of clerks and cheaper contracts for carrying the mails.

AS WAS to be expected, the jury in the case of "Boss" Tweed have failed to agree. The question of a new trial is yet held by the Court. The "Boss" has too much money. He will never be sentenced to imprisonment, unless his trial takes place somewhere outside of New York city.

THE CARLISTS are again committing depredations in Spain, seriously interfering with the railroads and mails. Nothing of a definite character has been heard from the new outbreak for over a week, and Spain may at this moment be in the throes of another bloody and desperate revolution.

THE vote of Bradford county last week, at which two thousand majority were given against liquor licenses, has stirred up the opponents of the Local Option bill. Our advices from Harrisburg are that opposition to this measure will not avail anything at this session, as the temperance vote is in the majority.

A TEXAS cotton grower has exhibited at the St. Louis exchange a sample of flesh-colored cotton raised on his plantation, said to be equal in color and fibre to the production of the Chinese or Nankin article. If it shall prove true that Texas can rival the Orient in this product, a new era will dawn upon that State.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered a change of base, and sent two hundred of the faithful into Arizona to prospect for a site for the new Mormon city. This is the home of the savage Apache tribe of Indians, and if Brigham's new departure shall succeed in quietly pacifying the braves in that direction, he will prove that something good can come out of Mormonism.

GENERAL BANKS has again introduced a resolution in the House requesting the President to confer with one or more of the leading powers, with a view of co-operating for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the prevention of further bloodshed and cruelty in that island. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will come up for discussion at an early day.

THE District Attorney in New York, who recently conducted the prosecution in the Tweed case, has come into possession of information that five members of the jury that tried the case were tampered with. He intends to investigate the matter further and prosecute the guilty parties. The law as it stands at present leaves him almost powerless to prevent the packing of a bribed jury.

THE President yesterday signed the act of Congress, abolishing the franking privilege, on and after July next. So that old abuse is among the rubbish which the Republican majority in Congress has swept out, since it came into power. The Post huge incubus, will be enabled to pay its Office Department, being relieved of this own expenses, and the people will obtain lower letter postage in the future.

THE RIVERS are all once more open to navigation, the ice is about run out, and the stage of water is good for boating. Freight and passenger steamers are announced for all ports on the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi and the other navigable rivers of the west and south. It is hardly possible that navigation will be again interrupted during the winter. Business promises to be brisk during the spring months.

THE ship which ran into and sunk the Northfleet has been ascertained to be the Murillo, a Spanish steamer, bound for Lisbon. She feared to enter the latter port, because her officers could be sent to England for trial under extradition laws, and sailed for Cadiz. It is to be hoped the matter will be promptly investigated, and the officers of the Murillo properly punished, unless they can excuse what seems to be their inhuman conduct.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has written a letter, giving utterance to his decided convictions against interference with the verdicts of courts and juries. The letter was in response to a strong application for the pardon of the murderer Gaffney, who is sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo. Not much encouragement is held out to prisoners under sentence of death, and the law of capital punishment will doubtless be rigorously enforced.

WE ARE glad to know that the bill authorizing the County Register to retain his commissions on the collateral inheritance tax, hitherto paid into the Treasury, has passed the House. It was intended by the framers of the present fee bill to grant this much additional pay to the Register, whose salary is not enough, but the matter was overlooked until now. The bill adds about five hundred dollars to the salary of the Register, making it proportionate with others thought to hold positions equally responsible.

THE Yankee Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, who was the principal officer of the Kingdom during the interregnum, can now retire, as the native population have elected Prince Bill as their King. Mark Twain is a little late proclaiming his title to the vacant throne. With the crowning of the new King, all hope of annexing the islands to the United States, we suppose, will vanish from the minds of those enthusiastic advocates of manifest destiny, who cheered lustily awhile ago and prematurely heralded the new commonwealth.

THE new line known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, extending from tidewater at Richmond, Virginia, to Huntingdon, on the Ohio river, has been completed, and will soon be opened for traffic and travel. The road passes through the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, and is said to be built in a superior and economical manner. The grades are slight and the curvatures easier than any of the great through lines. It passes through a country teeming with mineral wealth, the finest and heaviest beds of coal, iron, etc. Its connections through to Cincinnati will soon be completed, and the new route to the sea promises to prove one of the most important in the country.

A BERLIN newspaper intimates that possibly the German Government will encourage the Czar in his expedition toward Central Asia. Should this turn out to be so, England, it is thought, will be powerless to interfere with the enterprise. Certainly the moral support of Prussia would prove of great assistance to Alexander, and tend greatly to influence the future movements of other powers. Russia is said to be only waiting some fatally erroneous move on the part of England, in order that she may then proclaim the real designs of the war against the Khan. The situation grows interesting, since portions of the German press have boldly expressed a willingness to support Russia in the event of war with England. The fact is significant in more ways than one.

IT IS NOT generally known that with the abolition of the franking privilege goes also the free exchange lists of newspapers. We can stand this if the country can; but it will doubtless prove disastrous to some journals, which depend almost wholly upon the columns of their exchanges for matter to fill their paper with. It will also tend to cut off the usual variety of news from all sections remote from the large cities, and build up the papers which use the telegraph liberally. We think on the whole the country would be better off to retain the law permitting free exchanges among the papers, and thus afford a general diffusion of intelligence, and in this way obtain full value for all the expense entailed on the postal department. But, as we have already remarked, the GAZETTE can stand the change, and will willingly pay postage on such papers as are needed in making up a full budget of daily news. As most of our intelligence comes direct from our own special telegraphic correspondents and reporters, our readers will not suffer by the cutting down of a large exchange list.

THE Liberal Republicans of Missouri recently held a meeting to discuss the questions of joining the Republican or Democratic party, and dropping their own organization. About twenty-five of the committee were present, supposed to constitute the entire party in Missouri, as distinct from either of the great national parties. After much "Buncombe" speech-making they resolved as follows:

"That recognizing individual independence as essential to the proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of free trade, looking at the developments at Cincinnati, and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude."

They, therefore, adhere to the old doctrines, except that one placing tariff and free trade on equal grounds, and pronounce in favor of free trade, and against protection. They at last show a willingness to appear in their true colors. The former platform, therefore, is proven to have been a mere sham. This will do for Missouri; how fares the new party in Pennsylvania? We hope Aleck McClure will tell us.

THE visit of General Negley to the President, accompanied by the Representatives of Idaho and Montana, in reference to affairs in Utah, is looked upon as important, and has given rise to much speculation on its probable result. The views of President Grant with reference to the Mormon problem have not been withheld, and are well known to the public. He has always maintained that sooner or later the power of the Latter Day Saints would be brought into conflict with the United States authority, and that the former would be compelled to yield. He affirmed this belief in the recent interview by stating that "the final issue with Utah cannot be avoided." The President, abhorring the system which has grown up in that territory and been permitted to strengthen largely with its growth, foresees that ere long the struggle must come, and he would be prepared in time for attacking it vigorously. The recent large additions to the population of Utah, attracted there from all parts of the Union by the rich mineral deposits, may in time be sufficiently strong to outvote the Mormons, and thus peacefully solve the problem. But the probabilities are greater that Brigham Young will not let go his sceptre of power without a struggle, which will demand the interference of the military power of the nation. Perhaps, the sooner this struggle comes the better.

ON THE 10th of January, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate, for the appointment of a Commission of five persons to examine and report upon the efficacy and general feasibility of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors. The bill passed to a second reading, and was then referred to the appropriate committee. It gives the Commission a year to make complete investigations into the workings of prohibitory laws wherever in force, or wherever such have been tried. The report of this Commission will be looked for anxiously, as it will put at rest all discussion on the relative good accomplished, as established and proven by actual experience, by prohibitory laws. It has long been held by advocates of such laws, that they are a complete remedy for intemperance in drinking, and therefore for the great bulk of the crimes misery and suffering in the land, while the opposite theory has been stoutly maintained by their opponents. The latter hold, and not without proof, that prohibitory or restrictive laws on the sale of liquor, while they act unfairly in practice, do not in the least diminish the amount of drinking, and consequently the misery and crime directly traceable to this cause. All the facts bearing on the interesting topic will be brought out by this Commission, if it shall be appointed, and their report will doubtless be received as authority, and have important influence on the future legislation on the liquor traffic.

THE various propositions pending at Harrisburg to vote away the people's money in aid of sundry enterprises, will, we trust, be carefully weighed in the balance of resources and expenses first; and second, in that of justice, before they, or any of them, are finally adopted. It is pretty well ascertained that a bill will be passed lopping off portions of the revenue at this session, and, this being done, it will be necessary to make a careful estimate of results before additional expenses or outlays are ordered. Next in importance to this inquiry will be to ascertain if the proposed donations are the most fitting ones that can be made, and if there are not other charitable institutions in the State needing assistance at present. Philadelphians are not proverbially modest, and they frequently ask for things which it would not be right to give them. They have a way of "putting things" which is taking to the average legislative mind, and, without reflection, their demands upon the public purse are apt to be favorably considered and acted on. But Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania by any means, if it does hold the bulk of the State's brass (and gold, too, possibly); and in giving heed to its suggestions of the eminent propriety of building up the city of Quakers, and rejuvenating its languishing institutions, it would be well to bear in mind that the city of iron, and the cities of oil, and sundry other places, have also an existence, and a place where surplus revenues might be safely and wisely left. We are more modest out this way than our brethren of the City of Brotherly Love, and whilst not wishing to impoverish them, nor withhold a jot or tittle that is their just due, we humbly ask that they limit their demands upon the funds of the State, to an amount something less than the "unexpended balance," as otherwise the office of State Treasurer might become vacant because profitless. Gentlemen, members of the General Assembly, pause, we beg of you. Let not Philadelphia bring upon us this calamity.

PERE HYACINTHE recently preached, for the second time since his marriage, in one of the Protestant churches of Paris. More than three thousand persons listened to him, and many were unable to get into the building. When he was a recognized Roman Catholic priest he preached regularly in the great cathedral of Notre Dame, which was thronged with those who were drawn to hearthe silver-tongued monk; but the change in his ecclesiastical relations does not appear to have loosened his hold on the popular heart, although now, in looking at those before him, he probably sees many new faces. The substance of his sermons, under these circumstances, is of more than ordinary importance. In the one of which we are speaking he made two points, one in respect to himself, and the other in respect to a union between the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Of himself he distinctly asserted that he was still a Roman Catholic, saying, again and again, that although he had abjured certain errors of the Church of Rome, and was prevented from performing his priestly functions as hitherto, yet he still felt the influence of the priestly hands by which he had been consecrated. To those who said that obedience was the vital maxim of the Roman Catholic Church he replied that he had never recognized the obligation of obeying blindly, like the soldier in a barrack. He was therefore a priest as truly now as ever.

FAIR PLAY.

When the evidence criminating certain members of Congress began to appear we stated that final judgment would be withheld until the Committee's report should be made, after all parties had been heard. The testimony so far has been of a very rambling and contradictory character, and we doubt if there is one person in the country who is yet prepared to render an impartial verdict. We have given all the important testimony so far and commented upon it, giving, or attempting to give, the various shiftings which have appeared. One day, the principal witness, Oakes Ames, would testify from memory, and the next change this testimony, having in the meantime "refreshed his memory" from a pocket memorandum book which he appeared to have kept. We doubt if a perfectly clear statement of undisputed facts could be yet written, and we still ask that judgment be suspended in the case of every one accused until all the evidence shall have been received and embodied in the report of the Committee. That report ought to be, and doubtless will be, impartial, as the Committee was appointed by a Speaker *pro tem* of the House, Mr. Blaine having vacated the chair for that purpose. We have from time to time endeavored to reach a fair and just conclusion in the case of certain accused gentlemen, but the contradictory and rambling character of the evidence has positively forbidden us to speak, for fear of making a mistake, through hasty conclusions. We shall spare no one who is guilty, after he has been proven so, be he member of either party, but we want to be first sure that we are right before we condemn. Every candid and honest man will do the same. It devolves upon the prosecution to prove guilt, and we shall hold all innocent of actual crime until the guilt is clearly shown. We commend the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as it reflects the wishes of the impartial and independent press: "We remarked some days ago that it was no time, during this Credit Mobilier investigation, for snap judgments, and it is a good time to-day to repeat the remark. On the strength of Oakes Ames' testimony the journals that have been waiting for a long time for something against Mr. Colfax, embraced the occasion to shout 'we told you so.' It wasn't wise to rush so incontinently to conclusions. The whole of the story was not heard the the first day. A sequel was narrated yesterday that only those who have determined to convict will shut their ears to. We call again for a fair hearing, and no decision until the testimony is in. It will be time enough to condemn when all the facts are in possession of the public."

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CONVENTION.

A month of the session of 1873 has passed away, without anything to distinguish it from its predecessors, save a remarkably placid and exceptional election of United States Senator, and the avoidance of the usual strife and corruption incident to the choice of a State Treasurer. In both cases, circumstances were the masters of the members; Senator Cameron's election was a foregone conclusion after the result in October, and the Constitutional amendment removed the contest for the custody of the State funds from the halls of Legislature and placed it where it properly belongs, with the people of the State. There has not been, nor is there like ly to be, any political controversy in the Legislature to divert members from their legitimate duties. Not within twenty years—not since 1853—has there been less. Old issues have passed away, and party names are a reminisence rather than actual, living facts, representing sharply-defined and contested principles.

Certainly at this time, if the Constitutional system by which our legislators are supposed to regulate their official action, is a sound one, we might look for a brief and useful session, and the avoidance of old scandals. The passage of the appropriation bills, and a small amount of general legislation, is all that is desired by the great mass of the people, or requisite to the successful administration of the State Government. Why not give us that and adjourn? But just here the demand from a few interested individuals and corporations for special grants of power, intervenes, and from this time until the middle of April our representatives will be engaged in peddling out private laws, of which it is no extravagance to assert, it would be infinitely better for the State and more creditable to the Legislature, if not one out of fifty ever became a law.

We do not assume that the members of the present Legislature are censurable for this state of facts. Our information leads to the belief that the two branches contain this winter more good and honest men and fewer shysters and corruptionists than any session for several years back. It is in the system where the evil lies; a system that hangs over our State, a veritable old man of the mountain, against whose malign and crushing influence the most honest endeavor cannot make headway. No sooner were the two houses organized than the flood of private bills commenced to pour in. The calendar of the House on one day last week showed over a hundred and fifty private bills and *four* general laws. In one day over a hundred of the former were introduced to ten or fifteen of the latter. Next week, the House calendar will have on it two or three hundred of these special laws, which will be railroaded through the Legislature in the usual style, described by our Harrisburg correspondent, leaving nine-tenths of the members in blissful ignorance of the character of any of the measures, save their own bantlings. It has become, in some sort, a matter of agreement that no member is to bother himself about the private legislation of others. In return he secures immunity for himself. This is a system attended with all the evils of downright bribery. The considearation is not a money one, but it *is* consideration given and taken.

We have heretofore so often described in these columns the character of this legislation that it is an old story to most of our readers. The *Credit Mobilier*, with its fearful taint on the reputations of some of our most honored statesmen, is an outgrowth of the system. Every year dozens of laws are passed that could be made the instrument of the same villainies, in the hands of skilled rogues. But there is a lesser evil that is ap parent to every intelligent man watching the course of legislation. The time devoted to special legislation precludes the consideration of measures of general importance. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. This was shown last week in the consideration of the bill repealing the antiquated and obsolete usury laws, and establishing free trade in money. A half hour was snatched from private axe-grinding for its discussion, but the members quickly wearied of a public duty, postponed the bill for a week or two, and returned to the more congenial labor of passing each other's grants of valuable franchises, or possibly divorcing an ill-matched pair justly denied relief by the courts, or exempting property in their neighborhood from its equitable share of taxation.

This brings us to the point we desire to impress on our readers. As we have said, the fault lies in the system. It is idle to look for reform by "the election of good men." Good men cannot resist the tide that engulphs the Legislature every year. Experience demonstrates that. There is but one measure of redress, and that must come through the Constitutional Convention. The whole system of private or special legislation must be wiped out, and absolutely forbidden in the amended Constitution, or so carefully restricted that it will be equally impossible to the purest man we send to the State Capital as it will be to the most experienced lobbyist and unblushing corruptionist—the Sam Josephs, Handy Smiths or Albrights, to get an illustration from the eastern end of the State. We believe the Constitutional Convention will give us this great reform, and with it, others that will put new and honest life into our State administration. So far, its action has been prudent, cautious, and earnest in the direction of substantial reform. It would be absurd to suppose that every one will be satisfied with all its conclusions. It is not within human power to accomplish that; but we are firm in the conviction that it will redress our greatest grievances, and place it in the power of future Legislatures to redeem our great Commonwealth from the stigma of dishonor that has fallen upon its law-making department. In essentials we believe it will meet the demand of the hour. On minor points, we may acquiesce in what we do not strictly approve, to secure the vital and substantial good proposed.

The attacks made on the Convention, by a certain class of politicians and one or two newspapers in the Republican party, carry with them their own refutation. To mention their names, at once explains the motive of their petty caviling at every act of the delegates. They are vitally interested—yes desperately interested—in the perpetuation of the present condition of affairs in Harrisburg, and in some of our municipal governments. They will assign every reason for their opposition to reform save the true one. And not the least among the good results that will flow from the adoption of a Constitution in accord with the aspirations of the people, will be the banishment of these conspirators to their proper level, and the destruction of their rings and combinations, through and by which they use vast powers plucked from the people for personal aggrandizement.

IN MEMORIAM.

An opportunity is to be given the people to show their appreciation of the life-long eminent services of Horace Greeley by subscribing toward a memorial monument. It is to be erected in Greenwood Cemetery, and will be paid for by the voluntary offerings of a grateful people. The movement is in no sense a political one, as all who value the services of the great and good man in the interest of freedom and the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, are asked to subscribe. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Greeley was so lately a prominent partisan and the candidate of one of the great national political parties; yet it is hoped this fact will not interfere with a proper discharge of the obligation due from his countrymen, for whom, and for whose vital interests he labored so long, so hard and so successfully. His name will go down to posterity, not as the defeated candidate—as that fact will soon be forgetten—but as the great journalist, and advocate of the people in their struggle for success, and the mastery over gigantic wrong. Greeley was preeminently the friend of the poor, often giving of his means, and suffering thereby a sacrifice he could but illy withstand; and his heart always leaned toward the humble and friendless whom society overlooked. His advocacy of what he deemed his country's best interests, too, was always strong, fervid and courageous. His character is one which we can well afford to constantly hold up before the youth of America, as an example and a pattern. Subscriptions to his monument will be received at all newspaper offices, and the names of subscribers will be preserved in a memorial volume to be, after the completion of the work, deposited with the Historical Society. Any donations left with us will be forwarded to the proper place, with the names of the donors and their places of residence.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commodore M. F. Maury.

Mathew Fountaine Maury, formerly commander in the United States Navy, died at Lexington, Va., at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 1, 1873. He was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1806, being in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. He began his naval career as a midshipman, in the United States service, on board the Brandywine, which was selected to convey the Marquis De Lafayette to France in 1825. When that vessel he was transferred to the war ship Vincennes, in which he made a voyage around the globe. On this cruise, which lasted four years, the young midshipman, scarcely in his twentieth year, began his "Treatise on Navigation," which was at once adopted as a textbook in the navy, and is still used, we believe, to this day. At thirty years of age he was appointed astronomer to the South Sea exploring expedition, but declined it. Having suffered an accident a few years afterward which unfitted him for sea service, he was appointed to take charge of the hydrographical office, afterward of the naval observatory in connection with it. Commodore Maury's great work, which placed him in the front rank of scientific men, and established his reputation throughout Europe, was his "Physical Geography of the Sea," a production which was the result of the observations of many years, and is at once brilliant, ingenious, original and profound. M. Reclus, one of the most illustrious scientists of France, at the present day, in his celebrated work "The Earth," pays a high tribute to the talents of Commodore Maury in his book. His published works on various other subjects of scientific research connected with his department are all noted for their originality and close observation, and attracted general attention. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander. The value of his labors was recognized by gold medals from the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, at the was elected to membership in many of the leading scientific associations of Europe. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Maury joined the Confederates, and was appointed commodore in their navy. To him was chiefly entrusted the defense of the Southern coast and the construction of iron-clads, of which the Merrimac formed the model. At the time of his death he was Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute.

A STATE exchange notices a death caused by the accidental falling of a brick upon the head of a man, who was passing under a scaffolding, while a building was being erected. An inquest was held and the coroner brought in a verdict as follows: "Death caused by softening of the brain in consequence of the accidental falling of a brick upon the man's head."

EXIT POMEROY.

PERRY, KANSAS, January 31, 1873.

DEAR OLD GAZETTE:—Well, our great Senatorial battle against corruption is fought and won. On Tuesday, the 28th, one ballot was taken, in which Pomeroy received fifty votes—seventeen short of the number necessary to elect. The opposition votes were scattered among some half a dozen aspirants, of which Gov. Harvey received the highest number—19.

No more voting was done that day; but both parties went to work with an earnestness rarely equalled. Mr. Pomeroy and his friends were in high hopes of success, while the opposition, alarmed at the largeness of his vote on the first ballot, got together, dropped all the other candidates and concentrated upon John James Ingalls, an editor or leading contributor of the *Kansas Magazine*, published at Topeka—a man unknown among politicians, but an able man and a scholar. Mr. Ingalls had not been named to my knowledge for this position until that day.

On Wednesday at noon the two houses met in joint convention. The excitement was intense, and the chamber packed to its utmost capacity. Before the balloting was resumed Col. York, a member of the Senate, rose, requested to be put under oath, and then in a speech which is spoken of as very effective, detailed the particulars of three interviews between himself and Senator Pomeroy. But as the associate press dispatches gave the details I need not repeat them.

The scene is described as wonderfully impressive. The house was deathly still during the delivery of Col. York's remarks, and no sound of applause or dissent followed his close, but the profoundest feeling was apparent in the vast audience present. It is understood that the vote would have been very close had the ballot progressed regularly to its close; but Col. York's statement upset all calculations. Not a vote was cast for Pomeroy, while one hundred and twenty-two were cast for Ingalls—almost unanimous.

"At last (says the editor of the Lawrence *Journal*), after years of weary effort, waiting and watching, the Slayerbian edifice of corruption, fraud and villainy, has gone down with a crash that will startle the whole country. S. C. Pomeroy, the head and front of the whole system, is not only defeated, but is under arrest, with an officer at his door. The downfall of this corruption is the greeting which Kansas sends to her sister States upon this twelfth anniversary of her admission into the Union. Let us rejoice and thank God."

Mr. Pomeroy has now been in the Senate for twelve years, and in that time he has become a millionaire; hence he seemed in a good business operation to give Colonel York $8,000 for his vote, $7,000 of which he actually paid. This fact shows the magnitude of the corrupt practices of this man. But, cunning as he is, he was caught in the trap laid for him, whereat there is great joy in Kansas.

I was not there. The weather was so bitterly cold, and the crowd so great, that I deemed it imprudent to go up.

We expect another Senatorial election this winter; for, after what was done at Topeka on Wednesday, it will not do to permit Senator Caldwell to retain his seat. If the open, bold, impudent corruption which marked his election is more shameful than the slyer operations of Pomeroy, although not more wicked, then does the Senate owe it to redeemed and victorious Kansas to send him home. This Commonwealth is not politically rotten. J. C.

STATE NEWS.

SNEAK thieves are devastating Altoona pantries.

So far as heard from Huntingdon county's heaviest hog weighs 602 pounds.

JOHNSTOWN brewers, in arguing against the repeal of the license law, quote Scripture.

ORE in large quantities is being found on the old Poor House farm in Bedford county.

FIVE bridges were swept away in Hopewell township, Bedford county, by the recent ice-freshet.

THE Hon. J. Medger, of Tyrone, has been appointed pastor of the congregation of the United Brethren Church in Greensburg.

THE PEOPLE of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.

THE winter term of Waynsburg College will close on Wednesday evening, March 6th, with the annual contest between the Union and the Philo Societies.

SOME infamous scoundrel recently entered the Johnstown Episcopal Church, and, going into the vestry room, piled a bushel or so of coal, saturated with benzine, on the floor. The pile was fired, but most fortunately died out after the benzine had been burned.

A READING clergyman made use of the following strong language in the advocacy of temperance on the occasion of a recent speech in favor of local option. He said: "Give us the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

OHIO ITEMS.

EDWARD ROBBINS was killed by the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, Monday night.

Two sons of Samuel Bishop were drowned near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Monday, while attempting to cross a creek.

G. K. TIDBALL was arrested in Washington, yesterday, on the charge of robbing the Adams Express office at Alliance, Ohio.

DENNIS O'SHUNNESSY advertises as follows in the Columbus *Republican*: "I hereby give notice that my wife Bridget has left my bed and board, and that I will not pay her debts, as we are not married."

FORTUNE plays strange freaks. A Toledo editor went through the war without a scratch, but stuck the shears in his eye the other day. Wicked business brings its own retribution. He probably never stole anything while in the army.

IN the office of the Noble county *Republican*, an old war relic, in the shape of a shell, exploded last week on becoming heated from a red hot stove which it was near. The building was somewhat disturbed, but fortunately no person was injured.

That Quarter Section.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PARIS, PA., January 30, 1873.

I read a short article in your paper recently signed "Volunteer," the sentiment of which I heartily endorse, as do all soldiers with whom I have conversed, in regard to that quarter section so often granted yet never received by those who are worthy of it. The soldiers as a mass will never recognize that "gift" with certain provisos attached. They have voted for men in the past (a few at least) who were the soldier's friends, until soldiers' votes placed them in power only to be disappointed. Soldiers are in earnest now, and should a few men refuse to recognize the soldiers' worth by granting them one hundred and sixty acres of land to hold as their own (without settlement), we will in future return the compliment by our sentiments through the ballot box. We are watching with interest the actions and votes of our Senators, and those who deny the soldiers' right and title to a few acres of Government land, and back their denial by their *vote*, will be spotted, and in future no political intrigue on their part will save them. As for myself (and I know it to be the sentiment of others) should the present bill be defeated, I will place very little confidence in those who at present claim the title of a soldier's friend, and will speak by my vote. Let justice be done. Soldiers demand it. ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

A MYSTERIOUS disappearance of a whole family is reported from Madison, Wis. There lived there a prosperous farmer named Glady, and he is missing with his wife and two daughters. Neighbors, on going to the house, found the stock nearly starved, but of the family no trace was to be discovered. The fact that the farmer kept a sum of $1,500 in the house may have something to do with the matter; and if so, it only affords another instance of the folly which people commit who, living in isolated situations, keep considerable quantities of cash by them.

THE New York *Tribune* says that "whereas the Attorney indorsed by the Executors intimates that the estate of Mr. Greeley is worth over $200,000, our own information is that, with the exception of six shares of *Tribune* stock, there is scarcely a dollar of available money, or an acre of productive real estate belonging to the estate. If the Executors can make it worth $200,000, in cash or productive property, they will deserve the gratitude of the orphans and the approval of all good men."

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEE BILL.

This bill relieves the Register of the county from paying commissions on the collateral inheritance tax into the county treasury, and authorizes him to "have the same as emoluments and fees in addition to the salary now allowed to him by law." The commission is five per cent., and amounts to about five hundred dollars per annum. The bill passed.

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey "relating to the office of surveyor and civil engineer for the county of Allegheny," provides that within thirty days after the passage of the act, the Common Pleas Judges of Allegheny county shall appoint a surveyor and Civil Engineer for said county, who shall hold office until January, 1874; and in November, 1873, and at the same time every third year, thereafter the nine judges shall appoint a County Surveyor and Engineer as aforesaid, to hold office for three years. He is authorized to appoint a deputy, and must give bonds in $10,000 for the lawful performance of his duties and those of his deputy. The salary of the surveyor is fixed at $2,500, and of the deputy at $1,200. The duties of the officer are set forth in the annexed sections of the bill:

SEC. 3. The said county surveyor and engineer shall have general supervision and control of the planning, letting and building of all county structures, including county bridges, when ordered by the proper authority to be built, and of the care and protection of the same against damage, decay or destruction after they are built; and shall either in person or by deputy act as artist in all road and bridge views and divisions of townships where the same may be ordered by the court, and shall without other fee than his regular salary perform either in the person or by deputy all surveying whatsoever in said county where the fees prior to the passage of this act were a charge upon the county treasury; and he shall within a reasonable time after his appointment and entering upon his office, and annually thereafter before the time fixed for making the annual appropriations for county purposes, prepare or caused to be prepared full and complete lists of all the county bridges, with their location, character, condition, estimates of amounts needed for repairs, if any required, and any suggestions pertinent thereto, a copy of which shall be filed in his office, and one copy filed in the office of the Commissioners of said county. He shall also, subject to the approval of the Controller and Commissioners of said county, adopt and prescribe forms for receiving proposals for letting, and prepare printed or written plans and specifications for work ordered to be done.

SEC. 4. The said surveyor and engineer shall keep his office in a building or rooms to be furnished and supplied at the expense of said county, and all necessary printing and stationery for the use of his office, and the county shall be required to execute and deliver a deed to the defendant for the real estate so sold.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

A bill was passed equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing the compensation of the county officers of Allegheny county, and their clerks. It provides that all salaries payable to the different officers of Allegheny county and their clerks, shall be payable monthly. The second section provides that the allowance of $2,500 to the Treasurer of the county for clerk hire shall be abolished.

M'KEESPORT BRIDGE.

The bill chartering a company for the construction of a bridge over the Youghiogheny at McKeesport was amended in the House by requiring the height of the bridge over high water to be fifty feet instead of forty-five. The Senate this morning concurred in the amendment, and the bill passed finally.

A NUISANCE PROHIBITED.

A bill prohibiting the deposit of dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers, or in any of the tributaries thereof, within the county of Allegheny, was also passed.

SALARIES OF CHIEFS AND TIPSTAVES.

A bill was also passed making the salaries of the criers of the respective courts of Allegheny county $1,000, and of the tipstaves $800 per annum, said salaries to be paid monthly, and in lieu of all fees.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

QUICK TIME AND SMOOTH WORK.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its stock in an unlimited amount, and to issue bonds at the discretion of the Board of Directors, went through the Senate to-day with even greater facility than it passed the House. In the latter body two or three questions were asked of the gentleman introducing the bill, preliminary to its unanimous passage. In the Senate, not a sound was heard or a funeral note, after the bill was read by the clerk, and it passed without a word of objection or explanation, and without a negative vote.

Mr. Moon has been here superintending this little operation, and he has managed it with remarkable skill. The bill was introduced in the House on Tuesday evening, was passed by that body at the afternoon session of Wednesday, sent to the Senate same day, and passed by that body at the afternoon session of Wednesday, sent to the Senate same day, and passed by that body at the afternoon session of Wednesday, sent to the Senate same day, and passed by that branch to-day, Thursday. No available publicity was given to the bill until it was safe through the House. The telegraphic abstract of the bill printed in the GAZETTE of Wednesday was the only publication of its character made by any paper in the State until this morning.

THE GROCERS VS. THE MINERS.

A bill from Allegheny county is pending in the Local Judiciary Committee, entitled "an act for the better protection of grocers." It authorizes grocers and provision dealers in Allegheny county to attach the wages of miners and working men, for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars, that may be incurred in their dealings with those merchants. The principle of the bill is a bad one, and it will hardly pass. Many grocers oppose it on the ground that it is solely in the interest of those who tempt the workingmen to buy goods on credit, and who seek to collect their bad debts by this summary proceeding.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

NEW HAVEN, February 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Henry P. Haven for Governor, C. L. Griswold for Lieutenant Governor, John M. Hall for Secretary of State, Daniel P. Nichols for Treasurer, and John J. Rockwell for Comptroller.

The resolutions pledge the party to the maintenance of its cardinal principles, hail the re-election of Grant as the best guarantee of the permanency of these principles and of securing the rights of all men, point with pride to the glorious record of the administration in the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulty, congratulate the country on the steady disappearance of the spirit of violence in the South, have a labor and temperance plank, and urge a new usury law. A resolution favoring a Constitutional Convention was indefinitely postponed.

Anxious to be Hung.

EXETER, N. H., January 5.—The jury in the Evans case to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. This morning, during a brief absence of the jail-keepers, Evans attempted to commit suicide by hanging with his suspenders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting of the British Parliament.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

A Town Destroyed by an Earthquake in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 6.—The prorogued session of Parliament was reopened at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the throne was delivered by a royal commission. Only eighteen Peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to be best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination and had entered into communication with the Sultan, my ally.

The Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro channel presents a line most in accordance with a true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it the course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and dignity of this country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the Island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to promote in consequence of the exclusion of indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have terminated in an award which has established, and in part repelled claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

WITH one or two exceptions the newspaper comments on the death of ex-Governor Geary have been kindly and generous; not only from those journals that invariably praise the dead, but from those who observe the rule of dealing truly and honestly with the characters of public men, whether living or dead.

THE report that Amadeus had determined to abdicate the Spanish throne has been substantiated by later advices. The announcement appears to have created a profound sensation throughout Spain, and it is said the Cabinet will immediately resign. What effect the abdication will produce remains to be seen. The latest rumor was that an Executive Committee would be formed with the intention of proclaiming a Republic.

WE have received from Senator Rutan a bill entitled "An act to establish an Insurance Department," which was read in place last week. The bill contains many good points. Our insurance companies should look into the matter and point out any deficiency they may see. That such a law as this should be passed this session, in order to guard against bogus insurance companies from doing business in this State, we have no doubt.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is cruel enough to hint, in answer to a remark of ours, that the percentage offered had more to do with the success of the American loan abroad than had "notices." It seems to forget that we have been financially snubbed at the foreign money centres so long that the recent favors were worthy of special mention. Perhaps, however, we will do wisely not to be too highly "flattered" just yet.

THE controversy between Mayor Havemeyer and the Republican leaders in New York becomes warmer from day to day. We entertained doubts of the wisdom of the Havemeyer movement in New York, and feared that he was not enough identified with the Republican party to co-operate with it. The danger now is, that he will join hands with Tammany and the Liberals, and thus frustrate all the work of reform thus far performed.

SUNSET COX may be set down as a constitutional genius, or as possessed of genius in interpreting the Constitution. His attempt to have a resolution adopted by the House, promulgating State Rights as an abstract doctrine, might have been regarded as a bit of fun, were it not so seriously meant. Of course, the design was to rebuke the body, of which he is a member, because of its presumed interference with State prerogatives, and just possibly to rasp the President. It did not amount to much, being killed in a very feeble vote.

THE *Dispatch* hurls epithets at Councils as though this were an argument in favor of the new ordinance. If Councils are "stupid," what shall we think of a journal that seems to imagine that a recast of the city government, which will include Council legislation, will be an end to all stupidity? It is entirely probable that the same persons will exert a predominant influence in the Council or Councils which shall make laws for the city under the new charter, as do now. If they are "stupid" under the existing charter, will they be brilliant under the new one? We opine the *Dispatch* editor undestands verbiage better than logic.

WE doubt very much the propriety of making the officers of the Workhouse elective by the people, instead of being appointed by the Prison Board. What the intention of the parties is who have sent on the bill to Harrisburg on this question we do not know, but the fact that individuals who take no interest whatever in our Prisons, are asking for the passage of the bill, throws a suspicion on it. It is much better, we believe, to keep all such offices out of Politics, as no sooner would an election take place than a dozen or more applicants would spring up for minor appointments. We should like to hear from Mr. Albree, Mr. George R. White, or any of the present Workhouse Board on this subject.

INASMUCH as the intricacies of New York law are not perfectly understood by those most interested, we cannot be expected to know them thoroughly. But we earnestly hope that there is a legal basis for the report that Recorder Hackett had informed Rosenzweig's counsel that if the present indictment was quashed, he would request the District Attorney to have him indicted for murder in the first degree. If this can be done, and the indictment sustained, we most heartily hope it will be. All the evidence in the case showed Rosenzweig to be a heartless, brutal murderer. That his crime was committed under a quasi profession of medical practice is no excuse, and should not shield him from the full penalty of the law.

THE New York *Post*, discussing the proposed increase of Congressional salaries, says of the "average Congressman," "there is not much dignity or grace in him," and opposes the increase of salary proposed, while it favors the proposition to make the President's salary $50,000. We agree with it. It is but a short time since the salaries of members of Congress were increased from $3,000 to $5,000. The perquisites and pickings probably add from $1,000 to $3,000 more to the salaries of those who are at all bright. The plea of poverty, of inability to live on the pittance of $5,000 comes with bad grace from the "average Congressman." The extravagances of Washington life, which are followed and imitated because they are fashionable, have more to do with the personal poverty of Congressmen than anything else. We remember gratefully that the majority of those who voted for the former increase rotated out of office as soon as their tems expired, and warn all whom it may concern that the same result will probably follow the adoption of the proposed increase in the present instance.

AS WAS anticipated, the attempt to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award is beset with many and apparently insuperable difficulties. There are claimants enough, but many of them will find it difficult to make good their claims. It is well known, for example, that when the Alabama began her depredations, the marine insurance companies increased their rates of insurance to the war standard. Thus they received premiums with the express understanding that if rebel cruisers should take and destroy the vessels insured, they were to pay the insurance money. Yet both insurance companies and the owners are applicants for pay! It is argued that neither have any claims,—the insurance companies having had their's in premiums, the owner in amount received on account of insurance. Mr. Frelinghuysen argued, in the Senate, on Monday, that the holders of insurance stock now, are probably very different persons from those who held the same stock during the war, and hence are mere speculators. To us it is perfectly plain that where the risk was taken, for pay, the party assuming it is not entitled to remuneration for loss suffered by war. If such claims are inexorably ruled out, we will not only have the final distribution more speedily made, but it will be more satisfactory to the people generally.

OUR manufacturers cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact that the Vienna Exposition affords them the finest opportunity to bring their goods to the attention of Europe ever given. All the arrangements for the Exhibition are on the grandest scale. The building and grounds will include an area six times larger than the great Paris Exposition in 1867, and surpass everything ever attempted. The great Palace of Industry is to be three thousand feet long by eighty-two feet wide, crossed by thirty-two transepts, each three hundred and and fifty-seven feet long by fifty feet wide. The grand dome, resting upon pillars eighty feet high, and having three hundred and fifty-four feet span, will ascend two hundred and fifty feet from the floor in an unbroken arch. The United States are assigned the extreme western transept, which, as it is nearest to the city, will be traversed by all visitors, whatever else is neglected. The adjacent grounds, laid out in avenues, walks, gardens, hot-houses, and the inevitable accessories of such a centre-piece, promise everything that could be desired. The importance attached to all forms of iron manufacture will naturally lead to the conferment of special favors on exhibitors from this city, if their wishes are made known in season. We hope for a full exhibition of Pittsburgh's manufacturing skill.

SHALL THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE SCHEME FAIL?

A meeting of the stockholders, or subscribers for the stock, we ought to say, in this organization, is called for the purpose of deciding whether or not the scheme for building a tripartite bridge at the "Point" shall be abandoned, and the company dissolved. For more than fifteen years this enterprise has been talked of, but not till within two years did it appear to promise success. The reasons assigned for abandoning the erection of this bridge, and the dissolution of the company, are, first, the doubts as to whether the income of such a structure would meet expenses, including interest on its cost; and second, the impracticability of adopting such a height above the river channel as to permit of unobstructed navigation, and at the same time of securing a suitable grade in the approaches to the bridge. These are most surely serious and fatal objections, if they are correct in data. The first reason assigned for giving up the long cherished hope, is easily proven to be correct or otherwise, by taking the present results of travel over the different routes to the south of the rivers leading toward the Saw Mill Run and Chartiers valleys, and adding thereto a prospective and probable increase that will come with the erection of the proposed structure. These items we have not looked into, but presume others have done so, and proven to their satisfaction that the investment would not prove a paying one.

The other reason given for abandoning the project does not appear to us so correct or convincing. We believe it is entirely practicable to erect a bridge across both rivers at "the Point," at such an altitude as to permit of navigation, and at the same time secure grades which will not prove in the least impracticable. We have seen such a plan, and believe it a good one. But if it is thought hazardous in this regard, why not provide for a "draw" over the channel of the river? It will not be many years until the harbor of Pittsburgh will be dead water, the result of the now much needed dam at McKee's Rocks, and this will render the passage under the bridge or through the "draw" perfectly safe for all kinds of water craft. It cannot be that science is so far behind the demands of the present age as to fail in supplying a perfectly feasible method of overcoming this obstacle. Draw-bridges work well in other places, and why should one not do so here? If, therefore, a "draw" is deemed practicable, the objection as to expense and interest is well-nigh obviated, as the cost of the structure is greatly lessened by reason of its decreased height. A "flying bridge," 90 or 100 feet above the water line, it is true, will not only cost an enormous figure, but it will render its approaches almost, if not wholly, impracticable. But a lower structure, and therefore a vastly cheaper one, can be erected and made to pay, if the idea of a "draw" is accepted as a feasible one.

But, in case these suggestions fail to meet the approval of the company, already organized, and so far advanced toward the great desideratum at "the Point," we offer still another before the sponge is thrown up finally, and the matter again dropped. Why not build a bridge from "the Point" to Allegheny, landing in the latter city somewhere about School street, or further down, and likewise one to the South Side at a right angle with the river? If the privilege is lacking in the charter already held, it can be had, doubtless, and both structures can be put up "with draws," at a low altitude, for *one-half* what the tripartite plan calls for. The revenues from these bridges, we venture to say, would exceed that of the more expensive and less feasible plan, because the grades would be slight and the route not so far by one-third. The tripartite plan would carry one wishing to cross from this city to Allegheny, a long distance on a right angle, out of his way, and the same would occur when crossing to the South Side, unless the point sought to be reached lay beyond the west end of the bridge. Therefore would a bridge or a pair of them, leading directly across both rivers from the "Point," prove of greater service, though not so elegant, architecturally, cost far less, and supply the great need of both cities in that direction better in every way than the tripartite plan, and we hope the idea will be looked into by the bridge company before they determine to abandon the entire enterprise.

It has been suggested to us that the real motive in giving up the charter and the proposed project, is to be found in the general belief that consolidation—more or less a subject of agitation at present—will be consummated, and all the bridges declared free, after their cost price has been returned to their owners. Whether this is correct or not we do not know; but whether the consolidation of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall come or not, the bridge project ought not be dropped, as it may be a long time before free bridges will be ordered by the new city government, if the latter shall become a fixed fact, a result which is very doubtful at present, to say the least.

Another suggestion has been made lately, which is probably nearer the truth, and may possibly be found in the end to be *the true reason* for the Tripartite Company abandoning their project and charter. The bill now pending at Harrisburg, or shortly to be sent there, providing for the creation of a Commission in Allegheny county, composed of nine citizens, who shall have full control over all bridges and roads in the county, with full power to erect the former and establish and lay out the latter, is thought to be this reason. We know not either, whether this be true or false, but, as we want the bridge project to go forward, in the interest of all the people, as well as in that of its projectors, we would suggest that it might be well enough to await the result in the Legislature on the proposed act. It may not become a law, however correct it may be in principle and in practice; and in the meantime our last hope of a bridge at "the Point"—if the present company dissolves—will have vanished.

We trust the grounds will have been well gone over by the stockholders in the Tripartite Company, and the project looked into from all standpoints before they vote to abandon it, as their failure will doubtless deter others for a full generation from attempting to follow in their footsteps.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN.

How Some of Them Put Down Their Thoughts.

BY COL. J. W. FORNEY.

(From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.)

The art of caligraphy, or fair handwriting, is one of the most useful of accomplishments, and the manner in which a man puts down his thoughts is often taken as an index to his character. But it is a great mistake to suppose that all our statesmen, old and new, did not or do not write plainly, and that the habit of rapid composition and heavy correspondence leads to carelessness. Washington's State papers, his letters, and his accounts, are models of order and cleanliness, rather set off by his antique spelling. Jame Madison wrote a small, beautiful hand, in keeping with his chaste and classic oratory. General Jackson wrote with the direct boldness of his nature, though somewhat indifferent to his orthography. James Buchanan prided himself upon his cautious style, his careful spelling, his exact punctuation, and absence of interlineation. Henry Clay wrote plainly, like an out-spoken and intrepid soul. Webster's hand, without being ornate, was strong. George M. Dallis was a master of the art. Nothing could be more exquisite or more graceful, in manner and matter, than his notes and letters. John Van Buren was not nearly so exact as his great father. Albert Gallatin wrote like copper plate. I hold in my hand a letter of his, dated New York, April, 1843, in which, referring to Thomas Jefferson, he says: "As the last surviving member of Jefferson's Cabinet—as one entirely acquainted with him, who enjoyed his entire confidence—I can bear witness to the purity of his character, and to his sincere conviction of the truth of those political tenets which he constantly and openly avowed and promulgated. I do also aver, with a thorough knowledge of the facts, that for his elevation Thomas Jefferson was solely in debt to the sense entertained of his public services, and of his well-known political opinions, and that he was, altogether, the spontaneous choice of the people—not promoted by any intrigue, nor even nominated by any assembly or convention, but without any preconcerted action, and yet without competitor, selected unanimously in every quarter as their candidate by the majority which elected him." No lady in the land could surpass this fine autograph. Martin Van Buren's tribute to Jefferson is written in a rather large hand, and in a flowing style. He says: "With the single exception of General Washington, no man ever lived whose claims upon the gratitude of mankind for public services were greater than those of Jefferson." How beautifully the lamented William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, whose venerable widow is now living in elegant retirement in Philadelphia, spoke on the same theme in the same year: "Why is it," he asks, in a most satisfactory handwriting," that time, so fatal to ordinary reputations, only serves to brighten the fame of him we delight to honor? The cause is not to be found in any or all the great actions of his life, however illustrious, it is due to that of which all these were but the outward manifestation, of the earnest and deep-seated confidence in the people. He has taught us this great secret of his confidence." And here before me are two letters, one from each of the rival candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania thirty years ago—Henry E. Muhlenberg and Francis R. Shunk—both accurate and intelligible, and that of Shunk unusually bold and large. Thomas Ritchie wrote a hand not quite so difficult to make out as that of Mr. Greeley, but in the same style. His editorials were dashed off in great haste, sometimes on long slips, sometimes on small ones, and he composed with extraordinary facility. General Cass, who wrote much, and always like a scholar, had an editorial hand, while Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, father of the present Senator from Kentucky, could have set copies for a country school, and yet in the ardor of composition he would make himself very difficult to decipher. Senator Sumner's writing is characteristically large and distinct; short sentences, carefully pointed, good ink, and excellent stationery—somewhat after the parliamentary fashion. He is a prodigious worker, and, I fear, even in his prostration, cannot keep his hand from pen and pencil. Caleb Cushing writes very rapidly, and it requires one familiar with his manuscript to interpret it. Of all men, however, none was harder to understand than Thaddeus Stevens. I have some notes of his which would puzzle an expert. John Lothrop Motley, the historian, is singularly precise. Thackery seemed to rejoice in small feminine characters, and took great delight in his letters to his friends to decorate the border with all manner of curious caricatures. Robert T. Conrad, the poet, was a most delicate and *dilletanti* writer. Some of his poems were not less models of literary beauty than of mechanical taste. William H. Reed, so well known in politics and in literature, writes a hand much like that venerable Henry C. Carey—fair to look upon, but somewhat hard to unravel. Stephen A. Douglas dashed off his letters without much regard to appearance. He seemed to be always under a high pressure, and what he wrote was written with intense feeling. John C. Fremont signs his name boldly, a little after the Dickens style. William H. Seward was excessively particular in the preparation of his speeches, and composed with deiiberation. I heard an old stenographer say that after he had taken down Mr. Seward, literally, in one of his greatest efforts, and presented him the full report, the statesman recast the whole discourse, and sent it the printers in his own hand. Senator Morton writes in bold, round characters. Thurlow Weed's is significantly editorial—anybody who sees it can tell that he has reeled off multitudinous leaders. McMichael, of the *North American*, writes nervously, in straight lines, frequently hard to solve. He would be a fortune to any newspaper if he would allow a shorthand reporter to take down his words as they fall from his lips. We have no better debater or conversationalist. Boker, the poet, prides himself upon his cool and dainty chirography. Rufus Choate was a dreadful affliction to the printers when they got hold of his legal papers, and the man who most resembled him, in his time, George W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, was almost as prolific in his oratory as in his handwriting, and it was far easier to enjoy his magnificent rhetoric than his written sentences. Fillmore's style was methodical and slow; Pierce's quick, bold, and legible; Lincoln's small, careful, and rather labored; Grant's unpretending and easily read. Perhaps I cannot better terminate this desultory anecdote than by giving you the following copy of an autograph letter, now before me, written by Edwin Forrest in 1856, when he sent a subscription of two hundred dollars to the treasurer of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania to defray the expenses of electing James Buchanan. It is very carefully composed, and indicates the business exactitude which marked him throughout life. The verse of poetry which he enclosed with his check seemed to have been cut from a country newspaper, and was pinned to his signature:

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: You must excuse me for not replying sooner to your letter of the 21st inst., but an unusual press of business, and other matters, prevented me from doing so at an earlier period.

I herein enclose you a check for two hundred dollars, which you will apply to the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Democratic committee during the late political canvass. Truly yours,

EDWIN FORREST.

When Fremont raised a flag so high,
On Rocky Mountain's peak,
One little busy bee did fly,
And light upon his cheek;
But when November ides arrive,
To greet the Colonel's sight,
Straight from the Democratic hive
Two B's will on him light—
"Buck and Breck."

Mrs. Fair's Lecture.

The triumph achieved by Mrs. Fair in delivering her lecture to a Sacramento audience was not so complete nor so glorious in all its details as to call for any display of sympathy toward the dwellers on the Pacific coast. As has been announced, the lecturer was compelled to take up with a beer saloon in which to greet her audience, and the doors were thrown open to all who desired to enter. Mrs. Fair was accompanied on the platform, which was improvised for her, by her mother, whose lawsuit with her daughter and subsequent attempt at suicide, had rendered her almost as notorious as Mrs. Fair herself. A little daughter of the lecturer was also in her company, and for the purpose of adding to the effect, was seated in full view of the audience. Mrs. Fair was gaudily dressed, and with her hair hanging in ringlets down her back she faced her audience and stood impassive and imperious as when the sentence of death was pronounced upon her. Her lecture was a tirade against "monsters of the gospel and editors of the press." The calumnies that had been heaped upon her by these monsters were beyond number or name, and she wanted to know by what right the mill of destiny grinds out such men. She enumerated several monsters whom she thought had insulted her, and applied all manner of epithets to them in token of her loathing. There was neither disturbance nor any expression of disapprobation during the evening, the main object of all who were present seeming to be the gratification of a curiosity to see the woman.

HENRY CLAY once accused John Randolph of being an aristocrat. In a voice whose shrill, piercing tones penetrated every ear in the House, Randolph exclaimed: "If a man is known by the company he keeps, the gentleman who has just sat down is more of an aristocrat than I claim to be; for he spends most of his nights in the company of kings and queens and knaves.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARCOAL is going out of fashion among Parisian suicides.

A FARMER in Indiana died recently from the bite of a calf.

A STICK horse is said to be like a bad play, because it can't run and won't draw.

A WESTERN jury returned a verdict of "death by hanging round a rum shop."

A CALIFORNIA toper recently pledged his false teeth to get his regular "rum and gum."

"GUY EARLSCOTT'S WIFE," the new novel by May Agnes Fleming, has already reached a fifth edition in six weeks.

AN Omaha bride was married barefoot because her lover's kinsfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud.

A YOUNG gentleman of 26 recently married a lady of 42, in Minnesota, and now sues for a divorce because she "chastises him."

A HUMAN skeleton sold in Cincinnati last week for four dollars and ten cents. In these days of purchaseable men it is well to know what bones are worth.

IT is proposed in Maine to exempt poor widows and orphans, who earn their bread by the needle, from taxation; but it is not explained what they are now taxed for.

A REVEREND gentleman in Tennessee, named Acton Young, has lately returned to the pulpit after an interregnum of thirty years spent in keeping nearly fifty different hotels.

A SERVANT girl in Newark, named Bridget Reagen, was arrested on Thursday for pilfering, and, when searched, six pounds of butter with a piece of ice, and seven pounds of sugar were secreted in her bosom.

A CITIZEN of Newark, N. J., was returning home one night recently, after having been to his lodge, when he thought he saw a light in his window, placed there by his thoughtful spouse, to guide his wavering footsteps. The next moment he ran into a lime kiln and was nearly roasted.

Two men and two children were burned to death by an incendiary fire in Jefferson, Iowa, on the night of the 1st inst. The men, who were brothers, first carried out the wife of one of them and her child on a bed, and then returned for the children, but were unable to get out of the building again.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him $2. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make up $2.50 for you," and before the astonished man could explain matters he was off with his bride on his honeymoon.

WORKMEN in digging a well in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, have found, forty-eight feet below the surface, some very curious petrifactions, including the foot of a deer of gigantic size, and oysters and marine worms. The form of the animals was perfectly preserved, but how the deer's foot came where marine animals existed is for geologists to determine.

A FARMER living several miles out of town came up to Danbury recently to trade, accompanied by a little dog. The Danbury dogs never saw this dog before, and went for it. Every once in a while, despite the owner's surveillance, the pup was pounced upon. Toward night the farmer departed for home, with what was left of the animal done up in a brown paper.

A PERSON named "Ambrose" is in sudden request in London, to take possession of a fortune which has been left to him. Fifteen years ago he was a friendless inmate of a reformatory for juvenile delinquents, from whence he was shipped to Australia, since when no trace of him can be found. If the fortune in question be worth while a chance is here offered for another Australian "elaimant."

A CINCINNATI lady writes to one of the local papers, complaining of impoliteness on the part of young clerks in the stores there. She says that sometimes she is met with the unpleasant greeting, "Well, what is it?" and that sometimes, when she makes known her want, the lady clerk looks astonished, frowns, and asks, "Is that all?" It is gratifying to know that of Cincinnati clerks alone is such impoliteness characteristic.

JOHN HOSIER, of Frewesburg, Pa., while oiling a shaft in the stove factory, was caught by his clothes and whirled around the shaft at the rate of one hundred and fifty revolutions a minute. He "had the presence of mind to curl himself as close about the revolving bar as possible,"and was whirled with it until every stitch of his clothing was torn off, and he fell to the floor entirely naked, save that his shoes and stocking were out." Hosier was not hurt, but "he felt very mad about losing his clothes."

THE editor of the Lancaster, Pa., *Express* tells this story, but he never writes under oath: "A wife of nearly ten years, having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming in the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow, as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and said, as he disengaged her hands, 'Mary, darling, where is your mistress?' The wife discharged 'Mary, darling,' the next day, and has adopted a new plan of 'surprising' her husband."

S. T. HARVEY, living about four miles above Minneapolis, on the Solomon River, Kansas, lost a horse about two weeks since, and, upon examination, found its throat and windpipe to be gorged with coagulated blood. The horse appeared to be well but a few hours before he was found dead in the stable. On Wednesday morning, a week ago, upon going to his stable, he found another of his horses in the same condition, without any signs of its having struggled during the night, and, on examination, found the throat and windpipe full of coagulated blood, just the same as the other. The disease does not seem to have originated from the epizootic.

AMONG other innovations which the Emperor of Japan has made, in assimilating the customs of that country to those of Europe, is one with reference to the days of the year. According to an Imperial order, recently issued, the 1st of January, 1873, was made the first day of the first month of the 2533d year from the accession of the first Mikado. A holiday is also to be kept on every seventh instead of every fifth day, and the division of the day hereafter will simply be twenty-four hours, instead of twelve stated periods of two hours each. The 25th of December (Christmas), is to be held sacred to the memory of Zimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

A PRESIDING ELDER EGGED.

Shameful Scene at a Church.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Westville, a village of one or two hundred inhabitants, situated some four miles west of Urbana, Ohio, is a place long since noted for its almost innumerable acts of violence, arising from various causes, but principally from the too free use of rotgut whisky. On the 1st and 2d of this month the Rev. A. Meharry, presiding elder of the Springfield District, Cincinnati Conference, was engaged in the services of the second quarterly meeting for Tremont circuit at the above-named village, it being the occasion of his first visit to the circuit in the capacity of an elder. He took for his text at the 11 o'clock service on Sabbath, "I pray thee have me excused," &c., and concluded his remarks in the evening from the same words. While speaking of the various avocations that men followed for a livelihood, he took occasion to come down on the distillers, and spoke of them as a class upon which neither God nor a Christian community could look with any degree of allowance.

"During his remarks upon this subject he took occasion to refer to two prominent citizens of that community who had been engaged in the liquor traffic, and who, in consequence of their violation of both the law of God and man had taken the short road to ruin by hanging themselves with a rope. He then referred to the fact of some of their sons being drunkards, and spoke of the probability of the children squandering the immense amount of property left them at their parents' death. It so happened that both families of the deceased were largely represented at the meeting, and consequently took offense. At the close of the evening service an unusual commotion was noticed in the crowd at the door, and threats of lynching the elder were not a few; but better counsel prevailed, and he was allowed to go in peace for that evening. At the close of services on Monday evening, as the elder was making his way from the door of the church to the carriage of Mr. Noble Osborn, a perfect volley of eggs was hurled at him, a number of them taking a very *strong* effect. After taking his seat in the carriage, the eggs continued to be applied to it, a number of them striking the daughters of Mr. Osborn, who were seated in the carriage."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Habn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE.

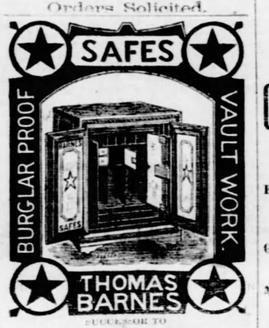
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.
For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.
YODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.
Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Arthritis, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is unexcelled, and can be safely used with certainty of success.
Cramp, Stone and Strains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a few use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
☞Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.



SUCCESSOR TO
Burke & Barnes,
NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President,
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RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA
Glass and Queensware,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
No. 100 Wood Street.

FOR RENT.
STORE, No. 69 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
HALL, 77 and 79 Third avenue.
SECOND FLOOR, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, corner Third Avenue and Market street.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
96 Fifth avenue. 9d7

PERSONAL.

GUIZOT celebrates his golden wedding this month.

SCHILLER'S profits on all his works, it is said, fall short of $15,000.

THE Rev. Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English clergyman, is 73 years old.

MME. LUCCA has written to Mme. Peschka-Leutner that she is not satisfied with her American tour and she will return to Europe soon.

THIRTY-ONE lawyers, sixty farmers, eleven doctors, thirteen merchants and four editors constitute the Missouri House of Representatives.

COL. YORK, Pomeroy's betrayer, led a regiment of colored troops in the war. Since then he has been editing a newspaper in Montgomery county, Kansas.

CANON FORDE, Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Dublin, died recently of the same malady as that which carried off the Emperor Napoleon, after having undergone a similar operation.

MR. MORI, the Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but his Government is so well satisfied with the performance of his duty that it has declined to appoint a successor.

IT is said by a usually well-informed correspondent that Victor Emmanuel has felt the first blow of that terrible malady with which he has been so long threatened—apoplexy; that Prince Humbert is menaced with a far worse disease; that the Princess Marguerite is ill with a hopeless disease, and that the young Prince, her son, is paralyzed in all his limbs.

A DISPATCH from Vienna announces the death, in that city, on Saturday, her birthday, of the Dowager Empress Carolina Augusta, widow of Francis Joseph, and grandmother of the reigning Emperor. She was the daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, and was born February 8, 1792; was married to Francis Joseph of Austria on October 29, 1816, and has been a widow since March 2, 1835.

PIERRE CROZAT started as a cobbler in Paris, became a tumbler in Germany, merchant in Peru and doctor in China. Taken prisoner by Corean pirates, he obtained favor among his captors and was made commander of the native forces heading the resistance to our forces heading the resistance to our forces in the recent unpleasantness. When that affair was over he returned to his native city of Paris, where he has just died.

HERE is a singular story of coincidences. The detectives of Boston, in a case given to them to work up, wanted a man named W. H. Johnson, who had a glass eye. They found such a person in Bangor, Me., and he was not the young gentleman. They found another W. H. Johnson in Salem, Mass., also with a glass eye, and he, too, proved to be an innocent man. They then received a telegram from Newburyport, Mass., stating that a W. H. Johnson with a glass eye had been arrested there, and he likewise proved to be the wrong customer. There is a fourth W. H. Johnson with a glass eye somewhere, and the Boston authorities would like to have him; that is, unless he happens to be the wrong W. H. Johnson with a glass eye.

DRY GOODS.
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.
NEW PRINTS
At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.
NEW TOWELINGS.
At 8½c, Toweling—white—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.
NEW HUCK TOWELS.
At 8½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18½c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.
NEW MUSLINS.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin, 4-4, extra bargain.
New Table Linens, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.
Good bargains at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY
New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,
At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
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HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
AND
DESIRABLE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans,
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles.
Ladies' Muslin
UNDERWEAR,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.
NEW LACES,
Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Cluney Laces, Thread Laces, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, beautiful patterns.
AT 50 CENTS.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.
Gro Grain Ribbons in new colors.
New Silk Fichus.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.

HOME NEWS.

THE SOUTH-SIDE CATASTROPHE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Experts—Verdict of the Jury.

There were no additional dead bodies taken from the ruins of the American Iron Works yesterday. Workmen were busily engaged all day in clearing away the rubbish. Up to last evening there was no one missing, and it is pretty certainly ascertained that no more bodies are buried beneath the ruins. All the killed were buried yesterday, and their funerals were largely attended. Doctors Rahauser, Duff and Biggs have the wounded under their care. Most of them are doing as well as might be expected. The following additional names of the wounded have been ascertained: James Flynn, leg crushed, as the bones are uninjured the case is not considered serious; Richard Shaw, injured internally, and doubts of his recovery apprehended; John Nichols, injured in the ankle; John Phell, head cut and eye knocked out; Peter Lankner, a laborer on the night term, was sleeping in the second story of his dwelling place of the "Frame Row," and was struck by a piece of fire brick which came crushing through the window. His face was badly bruised and the lower jaw was broken. The physicians say that the injured are doing well, and with the exception named, all will recover.

The works were in operation yesterday, at least that portion of them which was uninjured. Probably by to-night the entire debris will have been carted away. New boilers will be placed in position as soon as possible and ere many weeks the entire mill will be in operation once more.

THURSDAY.

Though the debris of the great terrible explosion is nearly cleared away, and the excitement attending it nearly subsided, fresh, fatal results are being brought to light. Mrs. Patrick Lahey, the wife of one of the mill employees, died on Tuesday night, it is said, from fright. Mrs. Lahey was confined a day or two previous to the explosion. She occupied a second story room in the company's tenement adjoining the works. When the explosion occurred pieces of the boiler came crushing through the windows in the room where the patient lay, and so frightened her that she ran out of the house and was found lying on the ground some distance from the building. She was carried back to her bed, and continued to sink rapidly until last evening when death came to her relief.

The wife of a laborer at the mill named Mrs. Stone, is now lying in a critical condition from the effects of fright and injuries received. She was on the second floor attending to her household duties, when the largest piece of the boiler carried away a portion of the roof of the house. The flying pieces of iron and timber passed within three feet of her head, causing, it is feared, congestion of the brain. She is under the care of Dr. Riggs, who entertains but little hope of her recovery. The investigation into the cause of the explosion was continued at the Coroner's office.

THE VERDICT.

The inquest was only on one body, that of Barney McCurry, and the verdict will apply to all. The jury were out some time, and when they returned they brought in their decision as follows: That Barney McCurry came to his death February 3, A. D. 1873, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, from the effects of a boiler explosion at the American Iron Works. The testimony shows conclusively that there was a full supply of water in the boilers ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion, and that no blame attaches to the engineer or fireman. It is equally clear that the explosion was the result of an over-pressure upon the boilers, but the cause of that over-pressure we have been unable to ascertain.

THE INJURED.

So far as heard from yesterday those that were injured by the explosion, are doing as well as can be expected. Those that are most seriously hurt are doing well, and the physicians hope that no more fatal results will follow. Everything is being done for them that is possible. The families of the killed are being cared for by the proprietors.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The First Month Under the New Fee Bill.

Considerable interest has been felt in the returns of fees from the Sheriff's office for the past month, as the office since the first of January has fallen under the provisions of the new fee bill. Yesterday Sheriff Hare completed his return, and the aggregate showed the munificent total of $850.12, which is about $1,500 less than the expenses of the office and the salaries. The business transacted at the office during January is as large as the average amount, and if it may be taken as a criterion, the outlook for the future in the way of remuneration for Sheriff Hare is not of an exceedingly cheerful character. Under the provisions of the new fee bill the Sheriff receives no salary save that which may accrue from fees after all expenses are paid, but the salaries of the clerks are guaranteed by the county, so that if there is a deficiency in this respect, the county is obliged to foot the bill, as will be the case for the first month of the present year. If the returns continue at this rate, the prospect for Sheriff Hare to "work for nothing and pay his board" is very encouraging.

From California.

There is a very clever Pennsylvania farmer domiciled in the Golden State, his postoffice address is Sebastopol, his name is Crawford, his letters, like our almanacs come once a year; we regard them as interesting annuals, as they always contain a gold remittance to pay for the GAZETTE. We have other reasons to hope to visit our friend next year. We have had samples sent us in their season, that he raises some of the finest grapes in the world, and that the rich soil and favoring climate produce crops which would amaze his old Pennsylvania neighbors.

In a letter dated the 24th, January 1873, he encloses a fresh green leaf from a willow tree on his estate, evincing the mildness of the winter temperature.

He says the coldest weather ever experienced in California was in December last, when still water froze to the depth of ½ an inch; since the 1st of January, the weather has been charming, without a sign of winter. The Navy Willow trees in leaf and peach trees about to bloom, the prospects for heavy crops of wheat and barley are good, many of the farmers have from two to six hundred acres in wheat. He says of himself, "I am my own head in the paddie, having only 40 acres in wheat, which I will cut for hay, wheat makes the best hay we have, cut when it is in a soft doe state, horses and cattle will eat every straw of it."

He also writes that Alfalfa, a species of clover we believe, is coming into favor. It was introduced about two years ago, it grows luxuriantly, they cut it three times a year, the 1st middle of May, middle of July, and 1st of September, it succeeds best on rich damp lands, some farmers have harvested as much as seven tons to the acre in one season, it is estimated that an acre of this clover will suffice to feed five head of cattle the year round, it does not prosper on clay land. Since our friend would no longer abide with us in Pennsylvania, we hope he may live long in the clover of California, long may he in the shades of his own vine and fig-tree.

A Man of the Olden Time Still Among Us.

An old gentleman named Jacob Snyder, now in his 77th year who lives on Center avenue, paid us a visit yesterday. He informs us that he came to this city in 1806 and has resided here ever since, he remembers when our streets were neither graded or paved, when we had no bridges, when John Scull the founder of the GAZETTE was its editor and no other paper was printed here, was a schoolmate of the Samples, Baldwins, Mountains, Reuben Miller and others of our men of the past and present. He has been an industrious stone mason, and still includes to pig his familiar art. Like many others of early times he retains a partiality for the old GAZETTE to certify which and renew his subscription was the object of his welcome visit. We hope he may continue for many more years with his eye undimmed and his natural force unabated.

Identified.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening upon the body of the man found floating in the Allegheny river, opposite Manchester. The body was identified as that of John Gresbaner, a shoemaker, who was employed by Joseph Linden, on Grant street. When last seen he was at Albert Stalles' saloon, on Fifth avenue, on New Year's night. He was very much intoxicated and started to go to Allegheny to visit some friends, when, it is supposed he fell through the ice into the river. Deceased was fifty years of age and a native of Germany, and leaves a wife and family in that country. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Hung by a Chain.

On Wednesday morning the body of Thomas Murchland, an old citizen of Brooke county, West Va., was found opposite Steubenville, hanging in the garret of his house. The deceased had committed suicide by means of a trace chain suspended to a rafter. Making a noose in the chain he had stood upon a chair, and fixing the fatal loop about his neck he kicked the chair from under his feet and was strangled to death. Difficulty with his children, of which he had six, was the cause of the self destruction.

Terrible Accident on the Perrysville Road —A Man, Horse and Wagon Thrown Over an Embankment.

A dairyman whose name we could not ascertain, in proceeding to his home about a mile beyond Perrysville yesterday morning, while ascending the hill this side of the town. Owing to the ice, his wagon slipped over the edge, and was precipitated down the embankment, the horse with it. He was thrown out of the wagon, it falling on top of him, inflicting such serious injuries that he died a short time after.

Revivals.

We learn from a colored correspondent at Uniontown, that for three months past our old friend Dr. N. H. Williams, a distinguished revivalist among the colored brethren of the Wesleyan colored churches, has been laboring with his usual energy and success in the congregations at Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown, and that he declares his determination, with God's help, to "Sweep the mountains," and fill every colored house with converts to the christians faith and hope.

Additional Returns.

Yesterday the following additional returns from county officers were filed with Controller Warner:

Prothonotary Ross	$2,261 75
Sheriff Hare	330 12

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary shop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Eleven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Boots and Shoes Stolen at Brinton's.

The burglars seem to be moving to the small towns in the vicinity of the city, and on Tuesday night went into the boot and shoe business at Brinton's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Road, in a wholesale sort of way, rather unprofitable to the leather trade. On that evening the boot, shoe and grocery store of Sir. A. Shade was entered by prying open a rear shutter, and boots and shoes to the amount of eleven hundred dollars were stolen. Boots and shoes to that amount could not be moved without the aid of a horse and wagon, and doubtless the thieves will be caught in their efforts to dispose of the goods. However, no clue has yet been obtained to these presumptious leather dealers.

Masellon & Cleveland Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Masellon & Cleveland Railroad Company was held on Monday, the 3d inst., at Masellon, Ohio, at which time an election was held for a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. This election resulted in the choice of the following named persons, viz: W. W. Boyce, J. N. McCullough, Thos. D. Messler and W. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis and J. G. Warwick, of Masellon and Daniel F. Rhodes, of Cleveland. The Board subsequently met, and organized by electing Thomas D. Messler, President and F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Suicide in Butler County.

A well known farmer of Butler county, Adam Stewart, committed suicide on last Saturday, near Bakerstown, by shooting himself through the head. A brief note, which read: "I end my days on February 1st, at twelve o'clock," was the only explanation for the dreadful deed that was left. It is supposed, however, that domestic trouble was the cause of the self destruction. The family of the deceased were away from home at the time, and were horrified beyond description at the discovery.

More "Heathen" for Beaver Falls.

The new lot of "heathen Chinee" arrived at Beaver Falls yesterday. There were only ten in the party. The contract originally specified for three hundred, of which two hundred and seventy-five have arrived, leaving one hundred and twenty-five still to come. It is rumored that another manufacturing concern in the vicinity will soon take a lot of Celestials to irritate into the mysteries of American mechanical arts.

A Glorious Record.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York Journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sale of the article amounted to over *One Million of Bottles*. A few years more and the demand had swelled to *five millions*. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away. THURSS

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our most valuable vegetables. His seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Humble Shein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619-lyN

PERSONAL.

HYACINTHE will come to America next year.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL will leave for home on the Cuba on Saturday.

EX-MAYOR HALL is now able to move about his house on crutches.

MR. NIGHTINGALE and Miss Bird were married in Boston last week.

A MONUMENT to the Cary sisters has been erected in Greenwood cemetery.

A WIDOW argued her own case with success at the recent court in Dublin County, Ga.

The Democratic Legislature of Georgia has made the birthday of the late General Lee a legal holiday.

GILMORE wishes Congress to create for him the office of Bandmaster-General of the United States Army.

MAJOR O. F. HAYS, the original and only genuine "Texas Ranger," has an income which ranges from $150,000 to $200,000.

THE death of Mr. Dixon, who first ascertained that oysters were eatable, is announced as having occurred at Crisfield, Md., last week.

EDITH O'GORMAN is pitching into the Catholics in various parts of New Jersey, but is quite unfortunate in her efforts to create a sensation.

MISS VIRGINIA CUNNINGHAM of Shelbyville, Tennessee, was badly burned last week, her dress catching fire as she kneeled to say her prayers.

THE daughter of George Sands is going to be married to a Catholic priest, named Touanne. The bridegroom is now, despite his clerical antecedents, proprietor of a livery stable at Tours, and is reputed to be quite wealthy.

THE Emperor William of Germany fosters in the officers of his army that feeling of honor which insists upon dueling between conflicting persons. It is stated that he compelled several officers of a Polish regiment to resign for having agreed not to fight duels with each other in any case.

AN explosion of a boiler of a locomotive on a South Carolina railroad a few days ago, shows the power of steam. One of the large driving wheels was torn from the axle and buried deep in the embankment on the left. One of the heavy driving shafts was hurled over the embankment of the cut, and to its center struck the top of a telegraph pole, which it snapped off like a piece of glass. Some of the engine was thrown for above the cut and fell three hundred yards to the left. The bell started with similar velocity, and crushed in the gable end of a negro preacher's house about the same distance to the opposite. The rest of the engine, except the flues, was blown to fragments. The concussion was so great that the tumblers and bottles were thrown from the shelves and counter of a bar-room in Lewisville, nearly half a mile distant, and the detonation is said to have been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

THE native Christian community in India alone was in 1860, 91,092; in 1861, 138,721; and in 1871, 224 161 persons, showing an increase in the last ten years of 85,430. This is at the rate of sixty-one per cent.; while at the rate of increase between 1850 and 1861 was only fifty-three per cent. The number of communicants has more than doubled, there having been in 1861, 24,076; while in 1871 there were 52,813. Three-fourths of the increase of converts were from the aboriginal and inferior tribes, while perhaps not more than 20,000 converts were from Hindoos proper. Christians in Bengal have multiplied more than one hundred per cent., there having been in 1861, 20,118, and in 1871, 46,968. This is principally owing to the progress made by the mission in Chota Nagpore, which ten years ago had 2,631 native members, but now has more than 10,000. The two small provinces of Tinnevelly and Travancore contain 90,963 Christians.

THERE is a lady now living near Nincastle, Campbell county, Tenn., who gave birth to five children in one year. The lady's name is Mrs. Thomas McLain, and the occurrence took place either in the year 1865 or 1866. She gave birth to three children probably about the first of January, and two more the following December. Her husband died about a year or so ago, and she is now a widow without any means.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND produced 468 new works of fiction last year.

THE farmers are domesticating prairie chickens in Ohio.

VERMONT has 100,000 cows which yield an income of $8,000,000 annually.

THE *Staats Zeitung* was knocked down to Mr. Simon Mayer, of St. Louis, for $12,500.

SENATOR SUMNER says that we eat more oysters than all the rest of the world put together.

A MINNESOTA dairy produced 27,437 pounds of cheese last season without putting itself out of its whey.

A WOMAN in Birmingham, England, was lately fined $200 for giving a good character to a bad servant.

A BEAUTIFUL prairie mirage recently occurred near Webster City, Iowa. Objects thirty miles away were distinctly seen.

AN INTERIOR journal offers this inducement: "All subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-class obituary notice in case of death."

THE heart of a murdered woman was exhibited to the jury in St. Louis, on a recent trial, to show how the dagger of the husband had pierced it.

A MAN in Kentucky has been married four times, each time having been married by the same minister, in the same house, to four sisters of the same family.

THE people of Switzerland have been overrun with mice of late. The champion catcher has bagged 11,381 of these little pests, for which he has been awarded $342.

THE Wisconsin Legislature has before it a proposition declaring it a misdemeanor for a State officer or member of the Legislature to accept a free railroad pass.

A TEMPERANCE orator in a recent speech at Ottawa, said that Canada expended $13,000,000 a year for rum, and yet the Dominion is charged with having no enterprise.

BOROLINK, the Indian murderer of the Cook family in Minnesota, has disclosed the names of his accomplices in that terrible affair, and it is probable that they will be captured.

IT is reported that the American bankers of London loaned Napoleon $200,000 to facilitate a *coup* he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them.

GENERAL RUGER, the commandant of the West Point Military Academy, has arranged for the presence of the corps of cadets at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington next month.

INDIA must be a charming place to live in. An eminent physician has recently published a book in England which shows from statistics that at least 20,000 people are killed in India every year by poisonous snakes.

THE London *Times* of January 10th, the day after the death of Louis Napoleon, published an editorial of eleven columns and a half concerning his life and character. What is still more unusual, it put a head, "the Emperor Napoleon" over the article.

A FARMER living at Jacobstown, New Jersey, aged 72 years, has kept a record of the funerals he has attended, and finds that they foot up two hundred. He feels sure of making it two hundred and one, anyway.

THE Richmond (Virginia) *State Journal* pleads for a law which shall legitimatize all children, so that every child born in the world shall be acknowledged and cared for by its parents, and especially by the father as the most capable.

A SEVEN-FOOT kangaroo in Australia had a battle with three men, three horses, and four dogs, and whipped them all. The men, angered at his looks of triumph, returned to the battle, but were again beaten and severely lacerated.

The eager heirs of Benjamin Craig, who were extensively advertised for, were informed, upon application to the authorities at Washington, that the only property found was his ancient commission as a pilot in North Carolina waters.

To Father Taylor is attributed the saying that Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to a pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and just measure. Rather a crude way of expressing it, but it certainly covers the ground.

THE 800 pounds of butter belonging to the unfortunate Rev. Mr. Mosher, of Nevada, Iowa, and which he gambled away at Council Bluffs, has been delivered to his friends to be sold for the benefit of his family, he being now a raving maniac.

A MAN and a woman have died recently in North Falmouth Massachusetts, from the result of vaccination. The former's arm began to swell in four hours from the time of vaccination; in twenty hours he became delirious, and within a week he died.

THE Beaver *Radical* says that at an entertainment given by the Literary Society of Beaver College, on Saturday evening, Mrs. R. H. Moore, wife of the President of that institution, was presented with a handsome set of silver by the teachers and scholars.

THE body of a young lady has been placed in the receiving vault of the Indianapolis cemetery for daily inspection, as the doctors are by no means certain of her death. The indications of a trance are the fullness of the countenance and the pliability of the joints.

A BOY who was "tramping" cotton in a gin near Lafayette, Tenn., says the Somerville *Falcon*, not being kept very busy, got to playing with some matches, it is supposed, and set the cotton on fire. Before those outside could extricate him he was burned to death.

The Cedar Rapids *Times* says it fails to see anything more sinful in burning corn, which only requires three to four months to grow to perfection and which can be produced on the same soil year after year, than to burn a tree which it has taken scores of years to grow.

THE Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia says the State needs about six hundred and thirty more schools of twenty pupils, and five hundred and sixty-four of fifteen pupils, the cost of which will be about $153,675, if they are kept open only five months in the year.

THEY had a fox in Switzerland that lived on cats. He was a favorite with the geese, one of whom thinks he must have come from the Catskills. Such a guardian of the night would be entitled to rank with the agent for producing artificial sleep. Boojjacks are unknown in that canton.

IT appears that the election bets made on the last Presidential election are not all paid yet. One young lady in Iowa agreed to kiss the editor of a paper in that State once a month for four years if Grant was elected, and we are told that as Grant was elected, she is keeping her word "manfully."

MR. W. CORFIELD, a wat chmaker in the Market Place, Litchfield, England, was, with his whole family, wife, mother and four children, suffocated by a fire in his house on the morning of January 14. The house had the Three Crowns Hotel on one side and the house in which Dr. Samuel Johnston was born on the other.

A SPICY scandal agitates the commercial circles of Portland, Me. Three of the most respectable merchants of that city have been detected in smuggling nutmegs and ardent spirits. The latter were taken out of bond in Boston, carried about on the sea awhile, then landed on Long Island, and thence conveyed to Portland.

AN unintelligent foreigner, who is quite unable to understand and appreciate American manners, writes home that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue; and last, to wonder what became of the money."

REV. WILLIAM LARIMER, of Olena, Illinois, on Wednesday undertook to reach the cars at Sagetown. Another train which was being switched on the same track came against this train and set it in motion, knocking down Mr. Larimer and crushing both legs at the ankle. He was sixty-three years of age, and is seriously injured as to require amputation of both legs. He died a few minutes after the amputation.

AN EXCHANGE, says Mr. Jones, of Oshkosh, Ind., heard it intimated on the street the other day that he was henpecked. He went home and thrashed his wife, tore up two or three of her dresses, opened all the doors and windows in the house, and sat down in the parlor with his feet on the center table, among a collection of choice books, and smoked his pipe. He thinks the world is convinced now that he is boss of that ranche.

ALEXANDER DUMAS was the most energetic Frenchman who ever made a fortune by literature. His energy kept him going for more than forty years after he came to Paris, and paralysis overtook him only in his sixty-ninth year. His extravagance was even greater than his enterprise. On one occasion he gave a ball, at which every celebrated author, composer, artist, actor and actress in Paris was present, and 900 bottles of Bordeaux were put to warm by the fire, and 500 bottles of champagne to cool in ice.

THE entire cost of the Union Pacific railroad was $114,258,535, of which subscribers paid $56,763,300, leaving $77,496,-235. Nearly to this entire amount the Company is indebted, notwithstanding the vast amounts of land bestowed by the Government, and gross receipts by the Road of nearly eight millions last year. Of the indebtedness of the Company, which is $75,894,512, $27,236,512 is a United States loan, and $27,237,000 first mortgage bonds.

A SENSATION was recently created among the Chinese residents in San Francisco by the news that the steamer Colorado had just arrived, with fifty young Chinese women on board. The young Chinamen soon flocked to the wharf to witness the exhilerating spectacle of the landing of the Chinese damsels. After the Custom House inspectors had examined the new arrivals, the fluttering bevy were transferred in express wagons to Jackson street, where they were to be sold to those desiring a wife.

A LITTLE girl, named Margaret Kahler, was burned to death in Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, from her clothes catching fire. The mother left the house upon an errand, leaving her in charge of an infant which lay in a cradle. When the woman returned a few minutes later, she found the room filled with smoke, and to her horror beheld the form of the child completely enveloped in flames. She threw a pail of water over her, and extinguished the fire, but she died almost immediately.

A GREAT Industrial Exhibition or fair is to be held in Kiota, the ancient capital of Japan. It will commence March 13, and continue 60 days. It is the second of the kind held in Japan, and will probably be attended by millions of people, the cities in the immediate vicinity being the largest, and the country adjacent most populous, in the empire. The fair is to be held under the auspices of the city government of Kiota, and will include exhibitions of the products and ancient works of art in Japan.

ABOUT the cheekiest operation on record has just been brought to light at Auburn, Maine, where two Lewiston girls have been camping for ten days in the house of a gentleman who is spending the winter in New York. They entered through a stable, and so skillfully obliterated their tracks that for more than a week they sat in purple and fine linens from the wardrobe, and cooked the finest tit-bits from the well filled larder without detection. The chance visit of a neighbor, however, who kept the key to the house, finally spoiled their little game.

A VERY painstaking and thoughtful member of the Maine Legislature is understood to be at present engaged in the preparation of a bill to fix the degree of punishment for persons found guilty of having placed obstructions upon railroad tracks with wicked intent. It will provide that if no human life has been sacrificed, the verdict shall be murder in the first degree, and the penalty death; and that when property alone has been destroyed, the penalty shall be imprisonment for life. In most of the cases that have been heard of, the obstructions had been deliberately placed upon the tracks, either by discharged employes, drunken scoundrels who had been put off trains by conductors, or by thieves for the purposes of plunder.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade opened dull this week, and with fair receipts and continued unfavorable reports from the east, the prospects are anything but favorable for a change for the better; the volume of business up to this time has been light, the sales footing up 708 head, and to be sold 500 less than during the corresponding time last week. There is a fair attendance of buyers, but they are all, particularly those from New York, very bearish, asking for concessions on all grades, and not to be had, and resolved, apparently, to force the reduction or not buy, they claim that the stock they bought last week for more than it was worth, there is no certainty that the eastern markets will be any better next week than they were this week. Holders generally are unwilling yet, to make the concessions demanded, and so long as buyers and sellers are smart, as is the case at present, business must be very dull; and while something might occur to turn the scale the other way, the probability is that holders will be compelled to accept the terms next week, unpleasant and unprofitable it may be. It is true, that the Chicago market is better than the eastern markets, as is well known, are very uncertain, and the probability is that the majority of them will make the same mistake they did last week, that is, in running the risk of going any further, increasing their expenses, and perhaps striking a still worse market. Cattle are coming in very fast, and a number of cattle had been bought for shipment to New York and Philadelphia, at lower prices, while thus far this week the New York men have bought but very few, for the reason often already stated, that there are now two grades; hence, good cattle are selling quicker and at relatively better prices than the lower grades, and the supply of the latter is more than a good demand for, and our receipts will decline of from ⅜ to ½ in the latter, and ¼ in the former, in consequence of the scarcity of the cows and steers, now coming in our yards. We had a few sales in order to afford the reader a more satisfactory conception of the exact condition of the market, but they are all reported as having come out behind, hence, with no indications of an improvement, the latest advices reporting that market prices are to be lower, shipping might be expected, are very weak in the knees.

Following is a partial report of some of the leading sales, and to seriously injured as to require amputation of both legs. He died a few minutes after the amputation.

AN EXCHANGE, says Mr. Jones, of Oshkosh, Ind., heard it intimated on the street the other day that he was henpecked. He went home and thrashed his wife, tore up two or three of her dresses, opened all the doors and windows in the house, and sat down in the parlor with his feet on the center table, among a collection of choice books, and smoked his pipe. He thinks the world is convinced now that he is boss of that ranche.

ALEXANDER DUMAS was the most energetic Frenchman who ever made a fortune by literature. His energy kept him going for more than forty years after he came to Paris, and paralysis overtook him only in his sixty-ninth year. His extravagance was even greater than his enterprise. On one occasion he gave a ball, at which every celebrated author, composer, artist, actor and actress in Paris was present, and 900

York market does not improve, of which there is not much prospect at this writing, a good many sheep will either have to be sent east on consignment, or held over until next week; holders are in a very uncomfortable position, they must take a move, but in what direction, is the problem which they are trying to solve.

Following is a partial report of the sales during the past twenty-four hours: 139 mixed wool, 165 lbs, at 6 50 do, 50 lbs, at 4½; 100 fine wool, 97 lbs, at 6½; 110 do, 102 lbs, at 6¾; 165 mixed wool, 97 lbs, at 6½; 180 do, thin 70 lbs, 4½; 149 open wool, 146 lbs, 6¾; 80 do, 90 lbs, 4½; 126 extra close wool from Washington Co., Pa., 100 lbs, at 6 80; 65 extra, open wool, 120 lbs, at 5 85—sold by Hargiewood & Blackstock for Ensign Newton to Pearce, of Philadelphia; 95 fine wool, common, 70 lbs, 6 80; medium, 80 lbs, 4½; 82 open wool, 80 lbs, at 4 50; 70 medium, 80 lbs, 5½; 160 fine wool, 85 lbs, at 5½; 162 scalywags, at 3 per head.

There are a good many family cows coming in now, as is well known they are hard stock at any time, but is a market like that of this week, they are still worse; as the saying among drovers is, they can hardly be given away. The country is the best place for this particular kind of stock, and we advise that those who had family cows on sale here this week, will wish before they are through that they had kept them at home.

QUOTATIONS.

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs		6 25@6 50
" " 85@90	"	5 90@6 00
" " 80@85	"	5 70@5 90
Open " 110@130	"	6 50@7 00
" " 90@100	"	5 50@6 00

HOGS.

The hog market continues dull, and as intimated in our last report, prices have still further declined; common hogs, such as ordinarily are bought for salt-ing to New York, have dropped, as compared with yesterday, 10 to 15c per cwt, while prime Philadelphia hogs are down fully 10c. The arrivals are only fair, and the supply to-day was by no means large, but the fact that they are commencing to arrive from Chicago again, was the main cause of the decline; it was the scarcity of cars at Chicago, more than any thing else, that caused the advance here last week, as extra Allegheny cars were preferred to, and even a ½ more here to taking the chances of getting transportation at the former place.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	5 03@5 10
Fair to good Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 35@4 50

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The following is from the circular of February 1, of Mr. James Lynch: Almost a total absence of buyers from the market left the past month dull throughout. The severe winter weather and the difficulties of transportation, together with the still unsatisfactory condition of the manufacturing interests, combined to make the business of selling wool very difficult. Holders of both Foreign and Domestic bear up pretty much against this inactivity, but it is quite manifest that prices of all descriptions are in favor of purchasers. From England reports come that the new year begins with a large and prosperous trade. Advices at hand from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres are distinctly in favor of holders of wool—high prices continue to prevail in the principal markets, and imports from those quarters to the United States would not result in profit at present. The stock of fleece here is quite light, and of other clothing wools barely moderate. Carpet discriptions are in good supply and show of sales—an auction of 5,000 bales Peruvian, at Liverpool, was held on the 16th inst. Arrivals of Wool at New York January 1st to February 1st:

	1872.	1873.
Foreign bales	1,260	4,646
Domestic bales	2,787	6,697
California bales	840	2,252
Total	bales 10,712	13,590

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ⅝ blood, 65@67c; coarse, ½ blood, 63@66c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X XX, 65@67c; medium, 63@65c; coarse, 60@62c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 65@67c; fine unwashed, 44@45c; coarse unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@44c; combing unwashed, 58@60; washed combing, 70@75c. Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; No. 1 clothing, 65@70c; fine, 60@65c; fine super pulled, 60@65c; western merino pulled, 50@55c.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Farnham & Co.:—Our wool market is active, and with advance in America and Europe, and a light stock on hand, the chances for American importers of Bombay wool appear to be much better this season than last. Last season there was a scramble for wool in the early market, without regard to price paid, and with necessarily a very poor selection. At present wool is moderately priced, and with a fair selection in our market the selection is much better, and we need scarcely say that a very great deal depends upon selection.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues very strong, etc. Lumber is being greatly reduced, and there is but little on the way; but in the absence of a demand for present delivery prices are merely nominal. There is some inquiry for future delivery from consumers, but the prices now asked tend to restrict business. The majority of the large consumers in this city are, we understand, running on short time, and the consumption is on that account greatly lessened; we only note a sale of 50 tons Eglinton at $55. American Pig is without any decided change, the market continuing firm with a fair demand and tendency. Most of the companies have very light stocks on hand, and their manufacture is principally of Forge, Nos. 1 and 2 X, and Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry, and several hundred tons of various brands have been sold at full figures. New and old English Rails are steady with a good demand, and price is in fair demand, with very little offering; the sale of 1,000 tons of second hand rails reported last week is believed at $57.50@60 from yard. Refined Bar continues firm at our quotations, with only a moderate business. Russia Sheet is held at 16½c gold for round.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Pig iron is less active but the mills are still busy, and quiet. We quote No. 1 foundry at $18@20, and forge at $16@18. Bar iron sells as wanted at 4 2-10c. nails command paper basis.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A circular from Earl Dudley says ship rails are dull, and have declined 20s per ton for limited quantities. This makes round oak bars £13 12s 6d, and the B. B. H. brand make the same. Common bars £12 15s, selling £12 10s—a rise in a few weeks of 40s—but several leading makers, including Mr. W. O. Foster, refuse to make at these prices. Coal is dear and scarce. Cannock Chase samples are charged this afternoon 5s 6d rise on last Wednesday's rates—London *News*, 5th.

Wheat at Chicago.

The Tribune of Monday says: Wheat was less active, and declined 1@1½c every, but was still quoted firm at the close. New York was quoted firm, but Liverpool was reported dull with a down ward tendency, and our receipts were quite liberal, with the promise of large receipts in the future. These tended to dullness and the 1,000 bushels sold in our call was the absence of a desire to buy, as the February shorts seemed to have been all filled, and many operators were holding off for the delivery to-day, so that they had no time to make fresh trades. The great majority of dealers expect to bear up pretty strongly against this inactivity, but it is quite manifest that prices of all descriptions are in favor of purchasers. From England reports come that the new year begins with a large and prosperous trade. Advices at hand from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres are distinctly in favor of holders of wool—high prices continue to prevail in the principal markets, and imports from those quarters to the United States would not result in profit at present. The stock of fleece here is quite light, and of other clothing wools barely moderate. Carpet discriptions are in good supply and show of sales—an auction of 5,000 bales Peruvian, at Liverpool, was held on the 16th inst. Arrivals of Wool at New York January 1st to February 1st:

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Markets by Telegraph.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Weather soft and threatening rain. Western dressed hogs and beef are coming in freely. The mutton markets are completely glutted, with a slow trade in all dressed meats. Receipts for the week 61 cars of cattle, 19 cars and 25 at Weehawken, completing 7,200 this week, against 6,200 last week; common to medium cattle 5½c lower than Monday; very few good cattle here; they go quick at 10@10½c; most of drovers' sales at 10¼@11½c for natives, and 9@9¾c for Texans; 2 cars of latter, 900 lbs, 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 9¼c; 2 cars, 6 cat, Illinois, 11c; 3 cars fine Ohio grass fed, 1,080@1,340 lbs, at 11c; 2 cars

FINANCIAL.

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WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jy29:g3m

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1873. {

Notwithstanding the fact that no positive statements are made concerning the actual amount of the new bonds which have been subscribed for in Europe, yet the general impression is that the Syndicate will be able to place the entire loan.

The following are the numbers and denominations of the United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, which will be called in for redemption in gold by the Secretary of the Treasury after the three months' notice from March 1. Of the second series of coupon bonds only $19,602,500 are now outstanding. The whole of these are to be redeemed, together with half the original third series and $10,000,000 registered stock. The total is $100,000,000.

SECOND SERIES.

Denominations.	Numbers on hands.	Amount on hands.	Par value.
$50s.....	10,776	@27,798	10,500	$ 528,000
$100s.....	25,040	@66,646	26,685	2,668,500
$500s.....	16,780	@41,373	17,410	8,705,000
$1,000s.....	27,414	@71,259	27,701	27,701,000
Total.....				$39,602,500

THIRD SERIES.

$50s.....	1612,876	9,010	$450,500
$100s.....	1611,030	28,620	2,862,000
$500s.....	1670,144	16,034	8,327,000
$1,000s.....	1652,273	38,068	38,068,000
Total.....			$50,397,000
Total both series.....			$90,000,000

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50s.....	814	@ 1,000	66	$3,300
$100s.....	5,992	@ 9,419	782	78,200
$500s.....	2,959	@ 5,660	507	257,500
$1,000s.....	13,451	@22,918	1,780	1,780,000
$5,000s.....	4,103	@ 7,265	439	2,195,000
$10,000s.....	4,772	@ 9,600	569	5,690,000
Total.....				$10,000,000
Total.....				$100,000,000

It is rumored that the Government has received such positive advices of the success of the loan in Europe, that a second call for one hundred million dollars of outstanding six per cent. bonds will be made early in March.

Money is tight not only here, but elsewhere as well. In Canada money has been working very close, so much so that the attention of the Government has been directed to the matter.

Sir Francis Hincks, the Finance Minister of Canada, in view of the prevailing stringency in the money market, has invited tenders from banks for the purchase of London exchange, the proceeds to remain on deposit at 5 per cent. interest. Tenders for a very large amount have been received, and sales to the amount of over $900,000 have been made. The lowest tender accepted was at the rate of 99¾ per cent. per annum.

The following information will prove valuable for reference:

The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872, compare as follows with the corresponding returns of last year:

	Dec., 1871.	Dec., 1872.
Capital	$459,975,866	$478,176,252
Surplus	101,567,153	110,830,107
Profits undivided	48,504,333	56,106,807
Due Stockholders	$610,047,352	$645,113,166
On per centage	132.56 per ct.	135 per ct.

The comparative strength of movement Dec. 16, 1871, and Dec. 27, 1872, is as follows:

	Dec. 16, 1871.	Dec. 27, 1872.
Deposits in gross	$596,092,913	$592,311,460
Less clearing items	128,307,087	103,626,174
Net deposits	$467,785,825	$488,687,286
Net to banks	24,184,635	24,035,486
To Treasury	19,788,046	12,427,965
Circulation	318,043,841	332,649,788
Demand liabilities	$829,797,348	$867,868,357
Gold and greenbacks	146,814,535	140,016,470
Pro rata	17.70 pr ct.	15.21 pr ct.

We learn from Washington that the Conference Committee on the new Coinage bill has had two sessions, and will probably agree on a final report. The section authorizing the coinage of a trade dollar for commerce between the United States, China and Japan, it is understood, is adopted, and the principal points of discussion remaining relate to the adoption of the French gramme as the standard of weight in coinage, and to the propriety of calling in and recoining money when it shall have suffered a loss of one-half of one per cent. by abrasion.

The New York *Times* in its examination of the condition of the Treasury in respect to gold on hand and gold notes in circulation at the beginning of February 1872 and 1873, respectively, gives the following result:

	Feb. 1, 1872.	Feb. 1, 1873.
Gold on hand	$163,371,780	$62,342,604
Gold notes out	36,507,500	24,246,500
Balance	$ 66,864,280	$38,096,104

The Treasury gold balance was reduced in the spring of 1872 by recalling from Europe about $40,000,000 United States 5-20s, for redemption in gold, in excess of the exchanges of the 5-20 stock, about $75,000,000, for the new 5 per cent coupon stock through the first syndicate in London. The whole reduction in the United States 5-20s since this time last year is—By purchase and redemption, $56,000,000; by exchange of new loan, $70,000,000; total, $172,000,000.

PUBLIC STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Outstanding.	Feb. 1, 1872.	Feb. 1. 1873
U. S. 5-20s.....		$1,229,027,350	$1,057,997,350
New 5 per cents..		124,874,350	200,000,000
Together		$1,353,901,700	$1,257,767,350
Other stocks.....		498,248,500	498,248,650
Total.....		$1,852,150,200	$1,756,016,000
Yearly Interest...		107,734,595	101,215,272

The 1st of February schedule of the public debt of the United States shows an increase of the principal of the public debt since January 1 of $406,243, leaving the entire reduction under the present Administration, since March 4, 1869, the sum of $362,804,668, and the whole amount of annual interest saved is $23,040,078 in gold on the funded stocks, and $1,656,300 in currency per annum on the three per cent. greenback certificates paid off since.

Our local money market to-day was not so easy as it was last week, many of the banks having their discount lines full and unable to take more paper until present bills mature. Rates remain unchanged from 10 to 12, with the bulk of transactions at the latter figure. First class paper at these rates can be placed, with comparative ease, but anything but the best of well known paper is difficult of sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McMillan, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$71 00
Mechanics' National Bank	96 00
Pittsburg Deposit Bank ($50 paid in)	29 50

In the New York stock market, the bears are succeeding in their efforts to depress stocks, and all prices are close at lower prices than they opened. It is probable that the bears will depress prices yet further.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY, February 11, 1873. {

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and the market continues dull though prices are unchanged, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl., as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; $2.25@2.75 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for best grades, and prices are a shade better; 25 to 26 for medium to prime, and 30 for choice roll. Low grade butter continues dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7@8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3.25; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.00@2.75.

CHEESE—There is rather more inquiry but no change in prices; 14@15 for fair and 16¾@17 for standard brands of Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 16@16½ by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¼ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull as ever, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 7½@8 cts.; Apples, 4@5. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light but the market is reported weak, notwithstanding, and prices are lower; fresh cannot be quoted above 32@33, and a few days of fine weather is all that is wanted to send prices down to 25, perhaps 20.

FLOUR—The market is weaker, and the receipts are increasing, but there is no change to quote in prices. Spring wheat, $8 to 8.50 for common to choice Wisconsins; $8.75 for choice Minnesota; $9 for fair to choice red winter wheat. New York continues dull and Liverpool is no better—the export trade is light and the indications generally, point to a lower range of prices. Rye Flour scarce and higher, although there is not much inquiry for it; $5.75@6.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained, although the market is weak; $1.40@1.55 for fair to prime, and very choice to fancy white—sales 2 cars red at $1.80, and one car at $1.85. The Chicago market has been offish for some days past, and late reports from there indicate that the heavy weights are on the bear side, the supposition being that large receipts will be the rule hence forward, now that the snow blockade has been fully removed. All the eastern markets are reported dull, as is Liverpool, also, and as in the case of Pittsburgh, the indications generally, at this time, point to a lower range of prices. Oats weaker, under the influence of increased receipts, and cannot fairly be quoted above 44@46, according to quality. Shelled Corn continues dull, but prices are without quotable change, 54@55c on track; and 56@57 free in elevator. Sales of Ear, in bulk, at 46@55. Rye, in the absence of sales, is quoted at 90c. Barley, 90 to 95c for fair to prime spring, and $1 @1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and in the east a further advance has been established; cargoes at 17 to 20¾ in New York, the highest point it has touched yet. Sugar is very strong to our dispatches of Monday, were also firm, or at the same point. New Orleans Molasses continues firm, with a good demand, though prices are unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, Ice; Granulated, 11c; Powdered, 11¼c; A Coffee, 10c; B, 11¼c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¼c; Java, 30@37c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—Sugar House, 50@60c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, in a jobbing way, $5.75 @6; Timothy Seed, $4.00@4.25. Flax seed is higher—sales reported at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

WHITE LEAD—There has been an advance by the manufacturers of half a cent; the card rate is now 11½ for 100 keg lots, and 12c for small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21¾c; sales of futures 8,700 bales, as follows: February, 20¼@20 5-16c; March, 20 5-16@20 7-16c; April, 20 11-16@20 11-16c; May, 201 5 16@21c; June, 21⅜c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.15@6.90; common to good $7.10@ 7.80; good to choice $7.55@8.20; white wheat extra $8.40@10.40; extra ohio $8.30@10.00; St. Louis $8@13. Rye flour in fair demand at $5.50 @6.30. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky buyer 93c; seller 93½c. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts 14,000 bushels; amber western, $1.70; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.75. No 2, afloat, $1.68 bid; $1.70 asked. Rye and Barley dull. Malt in fair demand; very choice Canada West $1.42½. Corn less active and a shade easier; receipts 34,000 bushels; new western mixed 64½@66c; old, afloat, 66¼c; in store, 63½@64½c; yellow western 65½@66¼c. Oats in fair demand and firmer; receipts 3,000; western mixed 54@54¾c; old 54@56c; white western 55@56. Eggs firm; western, State and Pennsylvania 32@33c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17¼@20c. Sugar steady. Molasses unchanged. Rice strong, at 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 9c; refined 20c. Turpentine dull, at 65c. Provisions: mess pork very firm, at $14.50; prime mess $14. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm. Hams 11@12c. Shoulders 5¼@5½c. Middles steady; long and short clear seller March 7¼c; short ribs spot 7¾c. Lard weaker; western steam 8¾c; kettle 8⅝@8¾c. Western butter firm, at 15@20c. Cheese steady, at 13¼@16¾c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 11.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛@92¼, and for account 92⅛@92⅜. American securities: 5-20s of '65 92⅝; do '67 93¼; 10-40s 91¾; new 5s, 90½; Erie Railway, 52⅝. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £385,000, and the amount withdrawn to-day was £200,000. Linseed oil £33 5s@33 10s.

FRANKFORT, February 11.—U. S. bonds of 5-20s '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes 55 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton dull with a downward tendency; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅝d; sales 8,000; American 5,000; speculation and exports 1,000. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December, January and February at 9¼d. Breadstuff dull. California white wheat average 12s@12s 2d; club 12s 6d@12s 9d; red winter 11s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 22s 6d@27s 6d. Lard 37s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 34s. Short rib middles 36s. Receipts of wheat for past three days 25,000 qrs.; American 12,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for same time 6,000 qrs.; American 4,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.22 cash; $1.23¾ seller March; $1.26¾ seller April; No. 3 do $1.09; rejected 99@99½c. Corn active and prices a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 31c cash; 31¾c seller March; 32½c seller April; rejected 27c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 25½c; rejected 23¾@24c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2 65¼c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 75½@76c; No. 3 do. 60@61c. Provisions very strong. Mess pork higher at $12.40 cash; $13.50 seller March. Lard in fair demand and prices advanced to $7.20 cash; $7.35 seller March. Bulk meats in fair demand and market firm; shoulders 4@4½c; short rib middles 6@6½c; long clear 5¾c all loose; 5¾c higher for packed. Boxed offered; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Dressed hogs in fair demand and market firm at $4.85@4.95 for heavy and light. Timothy seed quiet and weak at $3.30@3.35 according to quality. Flax seed quiet and weak at $3.30@3.35. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 87½c; held at 88c at the close.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull and prices drooping at $7.00@8.25. Wheat dull at $1.70@1.72. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 40@41c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 31@ 32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Closed Oil in demand and prices advanced; held at 23½@24c; other kinds unchanged. Eggs firmer at 25c. Butter in demand and market firm. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet; buyers and sellers apart; holders firm. Mess pork nominal at $13. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear 7¾c; on demand ⅛c less. Lard quiet; steam 7¾@7½c; kettle 8 3-16c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs quiet and lower; principal sales to butchers at $4.65@4.75; shippers $4 @4.30; receipts 1,430. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 17¾c; middling 19c. Flour in demand fair, and market firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 3 spring $1.22; No 2 $1.42; No 1 $1.85. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 31 @31½c; 33c in elevator. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2 30c in elevator. Barley firm; best grade choice Iowa spring 95@$1; choice fall 96c. Rye unchanged; fall No 2 73@75c at East elevator. Whisky firm at 89@89½c. Mess pork quiet; small lots irregular at $13.75@14.50. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 4¼c, spot; 4⅝c seller April; clear rib sides 6½c, seller April; packed hams quiet; average at St. Joseph 9¼c, seller last half March. Lard quiet at 7¼c, spot. Hogs unchanged at $4.60@4.75. Cattle firmer; common to choice cows and heifers $1.75@4.00; the same, Texan $1.75@4.37½.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 11.—Cattle: receipts today, including 17 cars reported to arrive, 916, making 2,618; market dull and slow; about 500 disposed of; sales of 1 Illinois steers, 1,320@1.66 lbs, $6@6.30; 36 Indiana steers, 1,187 lbs, $4.75; 34 Ohio steers, 1,024 lbs, $5; 37 Michigan stockers, 819@911 lbs, $4; 41 Michigan steers, 1,000@ 1,024 lbs, $4.25@4.50; 20 Indiana steers, 992 lbs, $4.38. Texas steers, 1,014 lbs, $3.65. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400; total for the week 5,600; market not yet opened; pens full of sheep left over from last week. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,400; total supply for the week 12,600; market active; $4.90@5.10, an advance of 20c per cwt on last week's closing prices; sales yesterday 3,500 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 @250 lbs, $4.50@4.90; sales 1,000 Illinois hogs this morning at $5.10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Trade continues to improve slowly, and agents representing cotton goods are fairly active. The market for cotton was very strong, and all the leading makes of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are sold ahead by agents. Corset jeans and cottonades are improving in first hands, and rolled jaconets are more active. Prints and ginghams are in good request from first hands and jobbers. Delaines are quiet. Fancy cassimeres and diagonal worsted coatings are in improved demand. Foreign goods are rather better in first hands, but jobbers are quiet.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet, fraction lower; low middling 18¾c. Flour and grain unchanged in every respect. Provisions steady and demand good. Mess pork $13.25 for round lots. Bacon shoulders 5¼@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear 7¾@8¼c. Bulkmeats: clear rib sides 6½; @6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Hams 9½@10c loose; 9¾c more for round lots packed. Lard choice leaf tierce 8@8¼c; keg 8@9¼c. good 7¾c; order lots ¼ higher. Whisky firm; demand good, at 89@90c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 18¾@19c; receipts for the past day 2,480 bales; shipments last twenty-four hours 10,400; stock 27,475. Flour steady with a moderate demand; $6.50@10.50. Corn meal dull; $3.15. Corn dull and prices drooping; 45c. Oats dull and prices drooping; 47c. Hay lower. $28@32. Bran quiet; 21c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; 5¼@7 @7¾c. Lard: demand good; 7¾@9¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; amber Michigan spot $1.74¼; seller March $1.76¾; seller April $1.79¾@1.80; No. 1 red $1.77; No. 3 do $1.71. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 38¾c; seller April 39¾c; low mixed 38c; do seller April 41 @42¾c; seller May white 40c. Oats No. 2 dull at 34¾c. Dressed hogs $5.05@5.25. Clover seed $5.30.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4.50@5.50; extra $6@7; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $7.75@8.25. Wheat very dull, red $1.85@2.00; amber $2.10@2.25. Corn dull and nominal; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 45@47c. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 8@8¼c. Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 92¾@93c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour weak; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra $6@7; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $7.75@8.25. Wheat very dull, red $1.85@2.00; amber $2.10@2.25. Corn dull and nominal; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 45@47c. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 8@8¼c. Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 92¾@93c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour weak; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra $6@7; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $7.75@8.25. Wheat very dull, red $1.85@2.00; amber $2.10@2.25. Corn dull and nominal; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 45@47c. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 8@8¼c. Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 92¾@93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1.21; No 2 do $1.22¾. Oats in fair demand at lower rates at 37c. Corn dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No 1 65c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; spring No 1 62c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices drooping; extra $2.00; No 1 $1.92½@2.05; amber $1.71¼@ 1.72. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed $5.25 cash. Hogs scarce and nominal at $5.10@5.25; receipts 622, 8,000, 11,000; shipments 1,000, 3,000, 7,000.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¼c. Flour, grain and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams 9½c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@ 8¾c. Country bacon. Hogs $3.75@4.75.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 11.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No. 1 red winter $1.58; No. 2 do $1.65@1.66. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 44@46c; cars on track 43c. Oats dull and good at full prices; No 1 State 42c. Petroleum; refined dull; car lots 17c; trade lots 18c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—100 bbls lime, Bakewell P & Co; 50 do s iron, W M Stone; 15 do onions, Aiken W & P; 19 do do, Voigt M & Co; 5 bbls mdse, Jones & L; 200 bbls flour, 200 do flour, Schomaker & Co; 100 do, D Wallace; 11 hhf do, butter, J A Graff; 2 box fish, Wm Bleh; 1 cars s bbls, Central R Co; 2 do do, Hannen & S; 1 do do, C A Warmcastle; 1 do do, B D Moore; 1 do do, Wm Frank & Son; 1 do clay, Anderson & W; 1 do do, Carnagie K & Co; 1 do platform, S P Morrell; 2 cases cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 2 do do, Wm Kilmorey; 1 do seed, Head C & Co; 10 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 tubs butter, 14 bbls d spples, Loh & C; 5 kgs lard, M W Rank jr; 7 pkgs do, S Marvin & sks corn, Wm Bell & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—3 cars coal, N Y & C G Co; 20 do do, Sable C Co; 41 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 36 do do stone, C Seward; 3 do do wheels; G W Bitner; 26 bbls hides, G Kann; 35 sks corn, 44 do oats, J H; 30 do flour, ourners; 10 do do, Wm Morris; 1 do do, J M Clark; 4 bbls hides Seibert & B; 101 butter and eggs, owners.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 10 bbls glue, J H Murdock; 100 do A Kirkpatrick; 90 do molasses, Dilworth Bros; 1 do do, Hayworth & D; 1 do do, Arbuckles & Co 14 bhd sugar, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 16 do do, W Hasling & Co; 2 do do, Lubbe Bros; 10 do shoulders, H Owens; 724 do, 200 sides, W B Hays & Son; 3 tres sausage, 10 kgs pigs feet, E H Meyer & Son; 1 pkg do, D Beledict; 5 do beans, Woodworth & D; 29 do flour, 1 do do, Hall & R; 2 do bacon, J C Michael; 1 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 150 do apples, H J McCracken; 200 do flour, owner; 25 do h wines, J Metzlinger & Co; 6 do pickles, L J Blanchard & Co; 25 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 cases wine, 9 pkgs do, 3 do brandy, Harris & E; 1 car staves, F Kolbe & Co; 200 bbls flour, O H Alleman; 1 do do, Wm McHenry & H; 1 do cooperage, C A Wormcastle; 2 pkgs poultry, T Welsh & Co; 300 bbls flour, H Owens; 400 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 300 do do, Wm Lea Co; 100 do do, W Hasling & Co; 100 do, Hayworth & D; 25 do gin, J K Lanahan; 30 bales hops, J White Jr; 10 kegs s butter, E Moyer; 9 pkgs liquors, Keller Bros & Co; 1 do do, Schoenberger & T; 95 sladders, A S Murphy; 102 hides, G N Hoffstot; 3 bbls brandy, H W Beaumont; 880 do flour, 1,200 do do, Wm Lea & Co; 1 do do, Wm Bleh & Co; 14 bxs sausage, J A Graff.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI. — THE elegant side-wheel steamer, JUDAH, Captain W. H. BRENNAN, will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports THIS DAY at 4 P. M. Also the well known packet and passengers through to all points South and West.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, D. C. LONGWORTH, Agents. fe12 C. FAIRMAN.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) set of Rolling Mill shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Forges, Rolling Mills, &c. Would most respectfully collect the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE HOUSE

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H. Riddle, Son & Co.

Produce and General Commission Merchants, Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 182 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and kinds of Country Produce.

No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

in store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement

FERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

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And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. Refer to Allegheny City Banks. fe22:g3m

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars Yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless sacks.
1,000 Bran sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.

HITCHCOCK, McCURDY & CO., 349 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty Street,

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with six feet in the channel; the prospects at this writing, however, are favorable for more water soon. The weather has again moderated; a drizzling rain fell all afternoon; thermometer this evening 36, wind south-west. It may turn cold again, however, within the next twenty-four hours. However, the time the old ice disappears there may be another instalment of new—the weather is very uncertain, and steamboating, to say the least, is very unpleasant and unsatisfactory.

The Juniata was at Manchester discharging hay at last accounts, but was momentarily expected last evening. She will be found in port this morning, and will at once commence making engagements for a return trip.

The Exchange departed for Cincinnati last evening with a big freight list and engagements below.

The Vicksburg Times, of Wednesday, says: Coal is becoming an object in some localities on the Lower Mississippi. At this point the supply will hold out; prices have gone up to one dollar per box to steamboats, and eighty cents to the city. The supply at Memphis is exhausted. Capt. Carter, of the City of Vicksburg, was offered $2.50 for part of his supply as he came down; he thought of taking up coal from this point, but a press of other business prevented. At Natchez and New Orleans coal is selling at $1.10 per box, and it is thought that in each of these places the supply will hold out.

The Shreveport Times of the 2d says: A dispatch received last evening from the 13th Era, says: Thursday, at the bar leaving below the Devil's Defeat; the May Lowry has blocked the bayou at the packery, and the dredgeboat is digging her out. Memphis collected last month $2,427 wharfage. The total expense for repairing the wharf last year was $5,661.56, and wharfage $7,188.83, leaving a net gain to the city of $25,489.23.

—At the meeting of the St. Louis City Council, held last Tuesday, an ordinance was reported and passed asking for plans and estimates for the building of a harbor towboat, to be adapted to

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Death of Ex-Governor Geary.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

The Body to Lie in State on Wednesday.

THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Ex-Governor John W. Geary died suddenly this morning.

Ex-Governor Geary returned here from New York last evening in apparent good health. At about nine o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back. Before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is said that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause. The citizens are greatly excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

Governor Hartranft has issued the following announcement of the death of Gov. Geary:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 8, 1873.

With profound regret the announcement is made to the people of the Commonwealth that ex-Governor John W. Geary died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg this morning. In the midst of the sadness and gloom now prevailing in the Capital, brief mention can only be made at this time of the eminent services of the deceased as a civil officer in his earlier life in California and Kansas; as a brave and distinguished officer of the army of the Mexican war and during the entire rebellion, and his faithful performances of the arduous duties of the chief executive of the State for six years. In this sudden removal of one occupying a high position in the land, and who looked forward to years of usefulness and enjoyment of rest after a long life of public service from which he so lately retired, we are again reminded that death is no respecter of persons. In respect to his memory the following orders are hereby issued:

First—The Board of this order the Adjutant-General will cause fifteen minutes guns to be fired at meridian of this day, and on the day of the funeral half-hour guns will be fired from the muster field in front of the Capitol.

Second—The Capitol buildings will be draped and the flags to be displayed at half-mast.

Third—The public offices will be suitably draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

[Signed.] JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The funeral of Ex-Governor Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next from the First Presbyterian church, on Market square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature shall designate, the remains will be laid in state at the Capitol. The obsequies will be under the supervision of the State authorities and the immediate charge of the Knights Templar.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met this evening at 8 o'clock. In the absence of the Speaker, Senator Strong called the Senate to order.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EX-GOV. GEARY'S DEATH.

The Governor, by message, officially announced the death of Ex-Governor Geary, and recommended that the Legislature take charge of the funeral.

Senator GRAHAM offered resolutions lament ing the sudden death, and otherwise eulogistic of the deceased, and that the Legislature cease the business of legislation and attend the funeral and that they attend the funeral in a body.

The Senate was addressed in a feeling manner by Senators Graham, Wallace, Weakley, Humphreys and Davis, of Fayette.

The Governor, the Speaker and five members of each House, together with Col. Jordan, are to act as a committee to carry out the funeral arrangements.

BOSTON.

Credit Mobilier Investigation—What it Cost to Build the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, February 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures, upon which Wilson, chairman of the committee, proposes to examine him. Ham was recalled, and stated that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the one hundredth meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, or $67,763.20 per mile. It remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,182.33; could not give the cost of the one hundred and eighty-eight miles west of the one hundredth meridian; he knew of no adjustment of the profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier. On 2½ per cent. interest and prospective profits the Credit Mobilier received $72,360,080 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the one hundred and thirty-eight completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxie contract. They were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract, according to the trustees' books, at 80, first mortgage bonds, a loss of $31,744,008, and on $14,806,000 Government bonds a discount of $32,603,344. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount of receipts to the Ames and Davis contracts was $20,096,000 between January, 1865, and July 18, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. Mr. C. Lowell and John A. Rice made subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other bonds and stock besides those belonging to the contract. The amount of the stock of the Union Pacific railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds; have not seen the books of the assignees presented by Crane yesterday, and find them correct. The Trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave footings, and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows: profit on the Ames contract, $29,854,960; on the Davis contract, $7,862,135, and on the Hoxie contract, $5,168,252; total profit to contractors of the entire road, $42,820,327, in stock and securities at their par value. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company in cash $636,803.490, the proceeds of bonds and stock.

Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Crane, are $37,657,095. How state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock and money.

Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,777,000, first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,399,300; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterwards turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 in come bonds, amounting to $3,486,600, and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,846,195 in cash.

Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road.

Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself, and not trust myself to the estimates of others. As found on the books it would take some time.

An intermission was taken and the book keepers made up the answer under Ham's direction. It was as follows: The whole cost of the Company appeared to be, by the books $114,633,728.52, an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,208,399.18, items of which were also subbmitted.

Ham continued: The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the company, to sell securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them, that the actual amount divided on both contracts at the cash value he should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds and stock.

Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land grants at?

Ham—They bought them at 55, and sold them with other securities; first mortgage bonds being offered at 85. $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $850. The bonds were placed at 80 cents and the stock at 10 cents, but I had no authority to enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to the trustees. He admitted that the bonds were taken on contract.

Rollins, Treasurer of the Company, was recalled and testified: By a special vote on January 19th, 1871, C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at par, the matter of settlement with Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee, who made a report, which was submitted with testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle the matter.

This closed the Boston investigation. Wilson leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of important office accounts and the dispatch of certain of the company's books to Washington as aids in the making up his final report.

Two Men Crushed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 8.—This morning the sides of an excavation for an ice house at the corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, caved in on John Cassidy, Mike Busch and Fritz Overdear, who were at work on the foundation of the walls. Assistance was promptly on the spot and the men extricated, but Cassidy and Busch were taken out dead. Overdear was badly hurt, but will recover. The men had been warned of their danger an hour before the accident.

Death on the Gallows.

PEORIA, Ill., February 7.—Henry McNulty, convicted of the murder of his wife at Chillicothe, Illinois, on September 23d last, was hung here to-day, in the presence of about one hundred people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Railway Horror in Scotland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY HORROR.

LONDON, February 8.—A collision, attended with a sad loss of life, occurred early this forenoon, on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh city, between a train from that city for Berwick-on-Tweed and the Edinburgh and London Express. Nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some of whom may die.

OPPOSED TO EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 8.—At a meeting of the West Country Highlanders of Glasgow last night, the Marquis of Lorne delivered an address. Speaking of the number of Scotchmen who left their country during the past year, he said he looked upon the emigration movement with regret, especially when directed toward the United States. Scotland was able to support an immense population. Laborers were scarce. If the people emigrate, he hoped they would go to one of the British colonies.

SPAIN.

RUMORS OF THE PROBABLE ABDICATION OF KING AMADEUS.

LONDON, February 10.—The following dispatch received here by the Reuter telegram, marked "urgent," was not delayed by the Censor at Madrid, therefore it is believed to have some foundation:

Madrid, February 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes.

AUSTRIA.

EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM HUNGARY.

PESTH, February 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies urgently demanding the expulsion of Jesuits from Hungary.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER EMPRESS.

VIENNA, February 9.—Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of Emperor Francis I., and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died yesterday, aged 81.

SWITZERLAND.

SALARIES OF PRIESTS STOPPED.

BERNE, February 8.—The Swiss Council of State has stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who refuse to read from their pulpits an authorized papal briefs establishing a separate Bishopric for Geneva.

The Conference at Basle determined to create a grand Swiss Bishopric of the dissidents from Rome.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

REPORT ON COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

Comptroller Green sent to Mayor Havemeyer this afternoon a report on the recent discovery of more frauds in the construction of the new Court House. A list of expenditures is given, extending from December 20, 1870, to March 4th, 1871, amounting to $598,215. Of this sum $360,798 is traced directly to Ingersoll's private bank account in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $128,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $423,916, out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the first payments of the $500,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made on December 19. Of the amount $360,798 traced directly to Ingersoll's private bank account in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $128,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $423,916, out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the first payments of the $500,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made on December 19. Of the amount $182,081 was drawn on warrants with forged endorsements. The firm of Heath & Smith, to whom a warrant for $100,000 was charged, was not in existence. Besides this $77,350 was in favor of persons whose names is not yet discovered. The $600,000 being thus disposed of, more money was demanded, and recourse was then had to the Tenth National Bank, which advanced the sum of $142,573. Of this amount somethy regard $42,200,000, and the rest is missing for the balance. Of the amount loaned by the bank there was deposited to the credit of James H. Ingersoll $157,593; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $47,242; R. Ingersoll, $16,000; Jas. S. Miller, $52,876; J. M. Masterson, $50,000; paid by pay rolls not traced, $117,394. From March 1st to August 31st, 1871, there was paid for clerks in the construction of the buildings, $134,000, for which services $23,750 are now paid for the same period. With these exceptions none of the parties whose names were used ever received the checks.

It appears from the statements that the Court House Commissioners spent $1,066,482, of which there may have been genuine payments of $450,513. But of this sum there are no vouchers for $200,000, and there is good reason to believe that these charges are as fraudulent as the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,969 fraudulently expended, and of which was deposited by Ingersoll to his own private account the sum of $590,569.

ROSENZWEIG AGAIN IN COURT.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and who under legal technicalities has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned to-day. His counsel first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently withdrew and put in a plea for discharge on the ground—First, That he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense; Second, Because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney joins issue on the first clause of the plea, and demurs to the second. Argument on the demurrer will be heard next Thursday.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 119,959 bales; same week last year, 86,755; total receipts to date, 2,366,653; last year, 2,024,277. Exports for the week, 74,334; same time last year, 46,204; total exports to date, 1,268,874; last year, 1,070,339. Stock at all United States ports, 569,710; last year, 593,944; at interior towns, 84,502; last year, 89,224; at Liverpool, 445,000; last year, 511,000; afloat for Great Britain, 396,000; last year, 292,000.

STOKES REFUSED A NEW TRIAL.

In the Stokes case Judge Boardman denied the motion for a new trial, and refused a stay of proceedings. The counsel at once proceeded to apply for a stay before Judge Davis.

POLITICAL.

Report of the Missouri Senatorial Bribery Committee.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City made a report to the House to day, in which they exonorate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that General Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the committee signed the report except Headly, a Republican member, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next.

KANSAS ELECTION BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, February 8.—The Pomeroy investigation committee has been engaged for the past two days in taking the testimony of Senator York. He reiterates his statement that Pomeroy paid him $7,000 in consideration of a promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says only himself, B. F. Simpson, Col. Johnson, J. C. Horton, George R. Peck and George C. Croather were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator elect Ingalls knew nothing of it until it was developed in joint convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the committee, the contest sensation in which it was understood he gave the names of members who Pomeroy said he had bought. In referring to his intercourse with Pomeroy previous to the recent Senatorial campaign, he said he went to Washington in January, 1872, to secure the removal of the land office from Nodesha to Independence, and that he secured said removal through Pomeroy by showing him that he could carry Kansas for Grant by assaulting that it might be used against him in Kansas.

CHICAGO.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Howard, White & Crowell's *Commercial Bulletin* to-day publishes a report of hog packing in fifteen different States to date, varying from January 15th to February 8th. The table includes fifty points in Ohio, fifty-two in Indiana, thirty-nine in Illinois, twenty-two in Kentucky, ten in Missouri, and fourteen in Wisconsin, and embraces the principal packing points in those States. Number packed at these twenty-six points this season, 4,675,752; estimated total packing at same points for entire season, 5,223,044, against a total last season of 4,753,974. The rate of increase over last season's packing is 72 3-100 per cent; average increase in weight, five pounds. The total packing of lard appears to have varied little from that of last year, though the aggregate yield will be greater.

The following table gives the number packed at the principal packing points to date, with the total last season:

	Last Year.
Chicago	1,219,208
Cincinnati	656,841
St. Louis	410,000
Louisville	309,512
Milwaukee	315,000

The number packed last year at points not yet heard from this year was 124,189. The same rates of increase shown at other points will add this year 8,868, making 133,169, which will swell the total estimated packing for the season to 5,356,202, against 4,878,163 last year.

UTAH.

The So-called Aggressive Policy of the Mormons—The Mormons Getting Scared.

SALT LAKE, February 8.—The all-absorbing topic to-day is the reports of the President's so-called aggressive policy towards Utah in the transfer of troops to this vicinity. The *News*, a Mormon organ, is evidently much alarmed, and says if the dispatch is true, those who are faint-hearted will do well to embrace the present opportunity to get out of the way; but those who are determined, by the help of God, to endure to the end, will welcome this occasion to prove faithful, though even unto death.

The *Evening Journal*, Gentile, says there is terror in camp by this indication of the stern determination of the President to enforce the laws in Utah. The loyal people were never more encouraged and hopeful than now. They fully expect that Congress will apply the necessary legislation at its session.

THE BROKEN RAIL AGAIN.

Terrible Accident on the Allegheny Valley Road.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

A telegraphic despatch informed us, last evening, that a terrible accident had occurred on the Allegheny Valley Road, in the vicinity of Scrubgrass. The scene of the last accident, which is still familiar to our readers. It appears that the Brady's Bend accommodation, consisting of a freight train, attached to which is a single passenger coach, was nearing Black Station, when it encountered a broken rail, by which five of the oil cars and the passenger coach were thrown from the track and hurled down the embankment into the river. It is said one of the cars took fire and burned—some ten persons were injured. The most serious of which are Mr. L. Hanna, of Messrs. Logan, Gregg & Co., of this city, and the newsboy named —— Scott, it is feared that they are fatally hurt. The train was delayed some seven hours, and the company did all in their power for the wounded.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

It appears from later despatches received that the accident was more fearful than at first recorded. Several are known to have been killed, and a number injured. The train was going north, and was running at its usual rate of speed. When nearing Scrubgrass a broken rail was encountered. The engine and tender got over safely and several of the cars, but the last five oil cars and the passenger coach which was attached jumped the track, and were hurled down the embankment into the river. There are ten persons known to have been injured, and three killed, the news boy and two others, whose names could not be ascertained. The coach was immersed in the water, and several bodies were seen floating inside, but they could not be got at. The conductor does not know positively how many passengers were on the train, consequently the number of killed could not be positively ascertained. The names of the

WOUNDED

are Michael Caine, O. Singleton, O. Knox, J. P. Riddle, J. Hanna, H. Miller, A. S. Hamilton, O. Moriarty, J. H. Whitcourt and —— Scott, the train-boy. At last accounts they were unable to raise the coach. Two bodies can be seen plainly floating inside of the car.

"THE LEGION OF HONOR."

Meeting of Mexican Veterans Saturday Evening—Resolutions of Respect to Ex-Governor Geary—Memorial Presented, Etc.

On Saturday evening the Mexican Veterans held another meeting. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. R. H. Kelley announced the death of their comrade and Ex-Governor, John W. Geary. He spoke of him in eulogistic terms, and alluded to his record in the war with Mexico, and later in the great rebellion. On motion of Mr. Kelley, a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this meeting. The committee was appointed, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable providence, to suddenly call from earth our comrade in arms in Mexico, ex-Governor John W. Geary; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of the melancholy event the duty devolves upon us who knew him well, and were eyewitnesses of his manly bearing, cool courage and admirable qualifications as a commander, to bear our testimony to his courage as a soldier and kindness as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the sudden death of our comrade in arms, John W. Geary, in whose taking off we have additional evidence that our ranks are fast being depleted by death, and that ere long not one will be left to record the deeds of heroism and suffering during a campaign that challenges a parallel in the annals of either ancient or modern warfare.

Resolved, That in the death of ex-Governor Geary, the nations loses an able statesmen, an efficiently military commander, and the soldier a warm and true-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,970. Rivet Pocket for Oil-Well Pumps—William H. Birge, Franklin, Pa.

134,988. Animal Poke—Curtis Hinman, Akron, Ohio, assignor to himself and Roswell Willetts, same place.

134,993. Die for Forging Frowers—Christian Konoid, Pittsburgh, Pa.

134,995. Well Packing—Jas. H. Luther, Petroleum Centre, Pa.

135,016. Bottle-Label—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,069. Wash-Boiler Attachment—Henry Bickel, Myerstown, Pa.

135,076. Check-Lock—Henry W. Burres, New Brighton, assignor to himself and H. Eaton Sherman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,184. Sash-Holder—John R. Watson, Allegheny City, Pa.

CUT TO PIECES.

A Terrible Accident on the W. P. R. R.

Yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock a freight train on the West Penn Railroad was standing on the track at Pine street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, when a man named Isaac Miller, attempted to cross the street by crawling under the cars. Just as he reached the centre of the track the train started and the unfortunate man was terribly mangled, his body cut almost in two, causing his death almost instantly. His remains were removed in a cart, and the Coroner notified. An inquest was held upon the remains last evening and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Deceased was a glass peddler by trade, and fifty-four years of age. He leaves a wife and six children, who live on Voegtley street, Allegheny, and who are in very destitute circumstances.

Importance of the Reading Room and Library in the United States Army.

It will be admitted by every thinking mind, that nothing can be more important, or more absolutely necessary at each military station where soldiers are congregated, than some means of employing profitably their vacant hours. To occupy or seem to amuse the great multitude, may well be regarded by the philanthropist, the statesman and the moralist, as of transcendent importance. All history teaches this lesson. The soldiers when not engaged in the drill and its duties, are at a loss to know how to employ their leisure hours. A *library and reading room* would, doubtless, a powerful means preserving order and morality, and keeping the men from contracting ruinous habits, not to speak of the weary hours softened and cheered by such means.

The U. S. Military Post Library Association is organized for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms at all the posts and stations of the U. S. Army. The 270 posts that, within the past year, been furnished with libraries and scholar libraries. The following are the officers of the Association:

President, James C. Holden, Vice Presidents, President Grant, Generals Sherman, Hancock, Pope and Howard, U. S. A., George Stewart, Robert Hoe, William H. Aspinwall and Jay Cooke, Esqs., Hon. William E. Dodge and Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Nathan Bishop, L. L. D., John S. Newberry, L. L. D., Generals Burn Side and Fisk.

John B. Ketchum, Secretary 58 Broadway, New York, Robert Hoe, Treasurer, 31 Gold street New York.

Rev. Mr. Day, financial agent of the Association, who is now in this city, respectfully solicits the co-operation of its citizens.

Murder at Brocton.

There came to our ears yesterday the rumor of a horrible murder which had been committed in Brockton. The particulars, as far as could be ascertained last evening, were as follows: A stranger in Brocton applied at the house of a Mr. Flander for some breakfast, and offered to pay for it by splitting wood. After eating, Mr. Flander took him to the wood pile, and left him an axe, whereupon the man seized it and struck him dead with a single blow. He then fled, but was reported to have been captured on Saturday afternoon, the crime having been committed on that day. Mr. Flander was an uncle of Fay Flander, who was killed by the Prospect disaster, and was a farmer. The murderer applied for breakfast once before at a widow's house in the vicinity, who sent him on this place instead. It is said that a man attempted to rob Mr. Flander's house some time ago, and was caught and sent to prison for a year, and there are suspicions that the two men are one and the same persons.—*Titusville Courier, Monday.*

Death of John McG. Woods.

This gentleman, whose extreme illness for some weeks left scarcely a hope of recovery, died yesterday, at his residence in Allegheny. Mr. Woods was for several years connected with the house of Lloyd, Black & Co., and was regarded by his acquaintances as a man of great purity of character. He had long been a member of Trinity (Episcopal) Parish, and for the last few years a member of its vestry. He was greatly beloved and will be greatly lamented in the church, and also by the entire circle of his acquaintances. He leaves a stricken and disconsolate widow, but no children.

The Anderson Sash-Balance

has proved its efficiency by actual test. It is one of the most complete inventions of the age. It answers every purpose of a sash balance, and is so simple that it can be used on any window, and adjusted by any mechanic. It can be put in place of the old balances without any change in the window frame. It is very simple, and not liable to get out of order. It is just what has long been needed. Look at it working, at No. 76 Smithfield street.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train No. 6 on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. thrown over an embankment—Three persons injured.

Great excitement was created in this city yesterday by the circulation of a report that a terrible accident had happened an the P. C. & St. L. R. R. It appears that the train known as No. 6 or East line which left this city at two fifteen yesterday morning, met with an accident at a point one and a half miles east of Philadelphia Road Station, in Ohio, and about eighty-eight miles of this city, by which several passengers were injured although none seriously. The train was proceeding along at the usual rate of speed, when a broken rail was encountered. The two engines, baggage and the baggage and express cars were thrown from the track and ran over an embankment. Fortunately the cars were but little damaged, or serious loss of life might have resulted. Three passengers were hurt, M. M. Gaskill, doing business at No. 353 Liberty street in this city, was slightly cut on the arm. Charles Steele, en roqte for Urbsville, having just came from England, was hurt in the back. Wm. A. Elliott of Steubenville had his wrists dislocated. The other passengers escaped uninjured. Dr. Allen, the surgeon of the company was promptly summoned, and the injured passengers were attended to without delay. They received every attention possible, and a short time after all proceeded on their way. The company uses a patent stove by which the danger of fire was wholly averted.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Additional "Tows" Made Up.

The tow boats were stirring about at a lively rate yesterday morning, but the dense fog which prevailed greatly interfered with their movements. The shipments during this rise seem to be very light. The following is a partial list of the shipments yesterday.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	*Boats.*	*Barges.*	*Bushels.*
Coal Valley	2	8	130,000
Stella		10	110,000
My Choice		12 2 l. b.	160,000
Fearless		9	104,000
Fearless	1 coke.		26,000
Evan Williams		7	84,000
Whale		10	100,000
Total			700,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	*Boats.*	*Barges.*	*Bushels.*
James Gilmore	4	1	100,000
Eagle	4		130,000
Hornet No. 2	4	4	125,000
Fred Wilson No. 2	4	14	160,000
T. S. Mercer	5	5	125,000
Box 2	9	2 l. b.	70,000
Rover		2 coke	72,000
Tom Lysle	5	—	100,000
Tom Dodsworth		14	160,000
Tom Lysle	5	5	100,000
Ella	5	1	166,000
Total			1,398,000

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Wm. H. Constable, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Justice Weckesser and Charles Schienle, of the firm of Weckesser, Schienle & Co., against Edward Kirschner, of Concord, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, presented a denial of the acts of bankruptcy and demanded a trial by jury. The trial was ordered for the next term of the Court.

Jamey & Andrews, of Philadelphia, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of W. L. Hamilton, of Lock Haven, Clinton county. The usual order was issued. A preliminary injunction was granted against certain execution creditors.

John H. Bailey, Esq., assignee of Henry Koverman, bankrupt, of this county, presented his report of the sale of real estate located in Pittsburgh to Robert Liddell, for $10,309. The sale was confirmed.

An injunction was ordered to issue against several execution creditors of Rees J. Willard, bankrupt, of Columbia county.

Simon Lyman, bankrupt, of Butler county, presented a petition for discharge. An order was made for final examination before Register Shafer.

A peremptory rule made by the assignee of James Watson, bankrupt, of Indiana county, was presented and approved *nisi*. It will be confirmed absolute after ten days, unless exceptions be filed.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Memorial to Congress Prepared.

This evening an adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war will be held, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and taking measures to secure from the Government a pension for those who served in the war and were honorably discharged. A form of memorial to Congress has been prepared, and will be submitted for the approval of the organization. It sets forth that almost a generation has passed since the compelling columns dictated an honorable peace with Mexico, in the "Halls of the Montezumas," and that but few of the men who participated are left to aslt the favor of a just and magnificent government; that in view of the benefits derived by the nation through the acquisition of California and New Mexico, they ask Congress to grant a pension commensurate with the results springing from their services and achievements, that through the acquisition of the territory named, over two hundred and twenty million acres of land were added to the public domain, yielding over four thousand millions of dollars in precious metals, and a vast product in commerce, in agriculture and manufactures; that as these rich provinces were acquired from Mexico for the sum of fifteen million dollars, added to the cost of the war, and as this princely heritage was "fought for" by the private soldiers for fifteen dollars a month, they appeal to Congress to remember these veterans in their declining years.

CITY TAXES.

Where They Come From—The Figures From the City Assessor's Books.

The returns of city revenues from direct taxes, will be seen from the following figures taken from the annual report of the City Assessor for the past year. The discounts represent abatements allowed for early payments and the percentages what was added on for delay:

	Tax.	*Per-centages.*	*Discount.*	*Net.*
Fire	4,182 90	807 93	97,875 84	
City	8,366 80	1,616 28	195,781 36	
City Building	1,394 46	269 34	32,630 20	
Old City Special	1,624 56	266 21	36,760 56	
Lawrenceville Special	243 70	69 37	6,298 93	
Poor	1,837 77	364 95	43,208 19	
Business	5,716 23	1,381 15	146,098 80	
Total	23,366 22	4,975 43	558,713 86	

Vehicle license receipts for 1872 $22,933 00.

Indentified.

The farmer mentioned as having been found dead in a ravine on Moon's Hill, in yesterday's GAZETTE, was identified as Mr. John Trimble, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Pine township. It appears that he had been to Allegheny and disposed of a load of marketing, and was returning on his way home with some purchases. When descending Moon's Hill, on what is known as the "three degree road," about fourteen miles distant from the city, the wagon wheels slipped on a piece of ice and overturned. Mr. Trimble was found under the wagon bed, with the articles he had purchased, and was dragged eight or ten yards before the horses stopped. The wagon was discovered by persons who happened to be coming that road, when the bed was righted, the dead body of Mr. T. was found lying on the ground, having been mangled and crushed to a considerable extent. The body was conveyed to the home of the deceased, by the parties who discovered it. Mr. T. was over fifty years of age, and has a family of grown-up children.

Coal Miners in Council.

On Saturday a meeting of coal miners, representing about thirty pits in this vicinity, held a meeting in Stahly's Hall. The meeting was called to order by the selection of Mr. Thomas Watkins as presiding officer, who stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the Miners Screen bill, now pending before the Legislature. Mr. E. S. Boyle, the Secretary, read a letter from Senator Humphreys, in which he promised to use his influence in the passage of the law. The following gentlemen were nominated as Representatives to Harrisburg: George Archibald, David Boden, William Woolslayer, Walter J. Reed, A. Winters and A. Steiner. All these gentlemen declining but Messrs. Boden and Woolslayer, it was determined to ballot for one, which resulted in the election of Mr. Boden.

The Miners' Screene Bill.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange met in joint session on Saturday, to take some measures for the opposition of the "Miners' Screene Bill." A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. J. F. Drake, Joseph Walton, Col. Schoonmaker, Capt. M. Bailey and Robt. Cornell, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Exchange, and Messrs. Alex. Gordon, Robt. Dickson, Chas. Armstrong, E. C. Negley and Wm. McCutcheon, on behalf of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange, to visit Harrisburg in opposition to the bill. The committee will meet on Saturday for consultation. It is alleged that if the bill passes, the price of coal will be increased one cent. per bushel.

New Strikes.

Yesterday's Titusville *Courier* says that part of the Colorado district, known as Hemlock, is looking up. Two first-class wells have been struck there within the past few days. The first owned by Andrews and Knight, on lease No. 5, Ware farm, was finished about a week ago, and produced from five to seven barrels per day. On Tuesday they torpedoed it, and the production was increased to seventy-five barrels. On Saturday a well was finished on the Patton tract, in the same neighborhood, by I. G. Benton and others, of that city. Its production, like that of Messrs. Andrews & Knights, was at first small, but on Wednesday it was torpedoed, and is now producing fifty barrels per day.

Our old friend William Woods, Sr.—"the South Side auctioneer"—reports business in his neighborhood brisk, and everybody employed at good wages. He takes occasion through the GAZETTE to return his thanks to his numerous friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Mr. Woods is always prompt in renewing his subscription to the GAZETTE, and advises his friends to do the same. We wish him success. His address is Upper St. Clair, Allegheny county, Pa. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Card.

The unprecedented success of J. Estey & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated *Estey Cottage*, in the past twenty-five years, has caused others engaged in a similar business to appropriate certain valuable patents and designs exclusively the property of Estey & Co. These unprincipled makers and their agents, jealous of the well deserved reputation of the *Estey*, deceive the public by false representations, well calculated to deceive those unacquainted with the facts. Persons wishing to purchase the only PERFECT instrument of this kind should call and examine the "Estey Cottage Organ," which contains more improvements than all others, and is *wholly unequalled in quality of tone, beauty of design, and perfect workmanship.* For sale only by Barr & Koake, No. 17 Sixth Sixth street. Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. d&S

The Best in Use.

Wherever the Anderson sash balance has been used it has always given entire satisfaction, and is generally admitted to be vastly superior to an other appliance for the adjusting of windows ever invented. The rapidity with which orders are coming in upon the company is indubitable evidence that it fills a place among mechanical devices hitherto unoccupied. The Anderson balance can be seen in operation at No. 76 Smithfield street, where the information, at the office of the company, No. 70 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

Our local money market does not show a great deal of improvement, but rates are a little stiffening up, remaining about the same as before reported. Some of the banks have their lines of discounts full, while others have some spare money which seeks investment in first-class paper. Strictly first-class business paper is not hard to place, but lenders don't care to take accommodation paper at any reasonable rates.

A statement of the apparent and actual receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, has been prepared by Chas. F. Conant, chief of the Warrant division of the Treasury Department, at the request of the House Committee on Appropriations. From the copy which we have received we compile the following statement of the actual receipts and expenditures properly classified, exclusive of payments on the public debt:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$(213,375,670
Internal revenue	129,230,180
Public lands	2,881,949
Miscellaneous	16,865,186
Total	$360,070,749

EXPENSES.

Legislative	$ 4,625,975
Executive proper	60,942
State Department	2,241,401
Treasury Department	146,514,359
War Department	35,909,098
Navy Department	21,732,685
Interior Department	30,154,601
Postoffice Department	5,643,220
Agricultural department	191,567
Department of Justice	225,507
Judiciary	3,556,899
Total	$270,481,804

The above shows a surplus of receipts over expenses of $89,588,995 applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The expenses of the Treasury Department, it will be observed, are nearly three-fifths of the whole and include, besides the Treasury proper, the expenses of collecting customs and internal revenue, light house, marine hospital, revenue cutter service, mint, and sundries.

We present to our readers to-day a carefully compiled table, showing the business of our fire insurance companies for 1872, as compiled from their published statements. This table is full and complete, showing list, the assets of each company, the amount of premiums and interest in 1872; 3d, its losses 4th, its dividends paid; 5th, ratio of losses to income; 7th, ratio of expenses to income; 8th, ratio of dividends to income; 9th, ratio of income carried to surplus; 10th, rat

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

Amending the Postal Laws.

THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Petition Against Chinese Laborers at Beaver Falls, Pa.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1873.

SENATE.

HISTORICAL PAPERS FOR SALE.

Mr. THURMAN presented a memorial of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, asking the Government to purchase certain historical papers.

SIGNALS AT SEA.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to adopt the international code of signals in the merchant service of the United States.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill to continue the Southern claims commission was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then took up the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Secretary of War to have a Government street in Salisbury, N. C., to Union soldiers who died there in prison.

To remit the duties upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

Amending the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, and extending the time when the first annual expenditure on mining claims may be made until June 19, 1874.

An act to enforce the stipulations of the Convention of 1856 with Venezuela.

Amending the Shipping Commissioners' act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

A petition was presented from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the location of Chinese laborers there.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SAWYER from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next. The bill appropriates $5,507,409.

TICE METERS.

Majority and minority reports on the subject of refunding to distillers money paid for tice meters were made from the Committee on Ways and Means by Messrs. KELLEY and BRENT, and ordered printed.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill was passed authorizing the President to negotiate for the cession of a portion of the Creek reservation to the Seminole and Sac Indians.

A bill was passed to pay the heirs of George W. Bastar, of Peoria, Ills., $125,000 for losses in constructing an iron clad steamer.

The bill authorizing the building of the Montana & Wyoming Railroad was amended in some details passed.

AMENDING THE POSTAL LAWS.

A bill further amending the postal laws, making letter postage after July 1st two cents, was reported. An amendment was adopted striking out the words "actually and wholly" from the section relating to weekly newspapers, that it will not exclude those country weekly papers having a portion of their editions printed in large cities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained the bill at length as to the payment of newspaper postage. He made the following statement: The postage collected last year were on letters $19,254,000, and on newspapers and periodicals $985,940. So the revenue for letters was twenty times as great as that for newspapers, while the newspaper mails were twenty times the weight and bulk of the letter mail. In 1870 there were in round numbers printed of daily papers in the year eight hundred millions copies, or an average of over two and one-half millions a day; of weekly papers six hundred million copies, or an average of over eleven and a half millions a week; of monthly periodicals one hundred million copies, or an average of over eight and a third millions a month. The lowest rate of postage levied on these publications was at present. On dailies one dollar and twenty cents a year, on weeklies twenty cents, and on monthlies twelve cents. He thought it not too much to say that ten per cent on dailies and ten per cent of the weeklies and monthlies passed through the mails. If that were so, and if the postage had been collected on it, it should have yielded a revenue from daily papers of $37,632, from weekly papers $1,883,153, and from monthlies $800,000, making a total of $2,883,843, while the actual receipts from these sources were only $985,940. It was therefore manifest that but a small part of the postage on that which constituted the great bulk of the weight of the mails was ever received by the Department. He thought that eventually Congress would require every man who uses the mails to pay for their use; but he admitted that there was now a feeling in deference to the country weekly press to the extent of allowing their circulation free of postage in the county of publication. As to the effect of the proposed bill, it was his opinion that while next year might show a slight deficiency in the postage received from the letter mail, within two years the present revenue would be caught up with and passed. As to the prepayment of newspapers, that was not to go into operation until the 1st of January next.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (New York) moved to amend by making the rate on newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight fifteen cents per quarter.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Amendments offered by Messrs. GARFIELD and HOLMAN in respect to magazine and newspaper manuscripts were agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The bill, as amended, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July next, on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book, magazine and newspaper manuscripts and corrected proofs, passing between authors and publishers, and exemplars of any correspondence or postal cards on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors, on all matter which is sent in violation of law or regulations of the Department respecting inclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as "drop" or "local" letters delivered through postoffices or their carriers, and magazine and newspaper and other manuscripts are hereby declared to belong to the third class of mailable matter.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces each copy in weight shall be charged and collected at the rate of fifteen cents per quarter; *Provided*, That weekly newspapers within this State published and sent from the same are printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of section 164, of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet out of a postoffice or branch postoffice, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with the design to obstruct the correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

PETITION FROM THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

The Speaker presented a petition from Joseph R. Stewart, the recusant witness, asking that his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as there was a hostile feeling against him on the part of the select committee on the Union Pacific Railway and Credit Mobilier. The petition was, however, referred to the last named committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TYNER in the Chair. The bill appropriates $34,311,955. A proposition to make an appropriation for soldiers' headstones was made, debated and defeated.

The Committee rose and the bill was reported and passed.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, and then the House took a recess until half-past seven.

The evening session is to be for business of the Committee on Claims.

FIRES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 11.—An incendiary fire was discovered at three o'clock this morning in Wilshire & Kreipke's cooper shop, in the lower part of this city. It destroyed two brick and two frame buildings, and a large lot of cooperage and stock valued at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. It was fired in three places at once. Wilshire & Kreipke are not insured, and their loss is the result of a life of industry and economy. The coopers had lately been on a strike.

STATEN ISLAND.

NEW YORK, February 11.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday evening, four small stores were burned, causing a loss of $30,000.

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK, February 11.—A fire at Granville, Washington county, this State, yesterday morning, burned the best portion of the village, including two dry goods stores, grocery store, two law offices, harness shop, clothing store, and four tenement houses. The loss is from eighty-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

—In the New Jersey courts, on Monday, the trials of three murder cases were begun, as follows: Louis Lubel, charged with the murder of Johanha Moosi, his reputed wife; David Munden, also charged with wife murder; and Jno. Dorris, charged with the murder of one Donellan.

HOME NEWS.

Stove Manufacturers' Association.

To-day the National Stove Monufacturers' Association will meet in this city at Library Hall. A large number of delegates from all parts of the country have already arrived, and more are expected to day. The stove manufactures of this city have made ample preparation for the accommodation of the delegates, and an interesting and important session is anticipated. The meeting will be called to order at two o'clock this afternoon.

House Destroyed.

About ten o'clock yesterday the dwelling house of Joseph Keseling, in the Twenty-seventh ward, on the hill above Twelfth street, caught fire, by some means unknown, and was entirely destroyed together with a large quantity of meat and lard which was being cured. Fire Marshal Schaffer, with the South Side division of the Fire Department, was promptly upon the ground, and prevented the spread of the flames. The loss will not exceed $300, which is covered by insurance.

Fire at the National Pipe Foundry.

An alarm of fire sounded from box 64, at ten o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire at the National Pipe Foundry of Wm. Smith & Sons, corner of Twenty-third and Railroad streets. It seems the foundry is being run day and night, and last evening, at the hour named, some pipe while hot was being dipped into the tar tanks at the tar house, as is customary. One of the pipes was placed in the tar while too hot, and a conflagration was the result, and the tar house was entirely destroyed for the third time. The tar house is disconnected from the main works, and the department prevented the flames from doing any further damages. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars.

Good Templars' Convention.

The Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars met yesterday in the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance. The meeting was called to order at half past ten o'clock. After opening with devotional exercises, Messrs. D. E. Ingraham, J. Whitwell and V. L. Millenger were appointed a Business Committee to prepare the order of the convention. The convention then adjourned until the afternoon, when the report of the Business Committee was heard. An invitation to attend the County Temperance Convention, then in session, was received and accepted, and the convention adjourned to attend the County Convention. The session of the convention will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

Suke's Run Sewer.

Last evening the citizens of the Sixth ward held another meeting in the Ann street school House to take further action in opposition to the assessments made upon them for the building of the Ann street sewer.

The committee appointed to procure copies of all papers in reference to the sewer, reported through their chairman, Mr. F. P. Case, that the sewer originally had been commenced by the Board of Health, the Street Committee subsequently opposed the plans, but that the plans were not adhered to as they should have been, which made the blunder worse.

A resolution was passed by which those present pledged themselves not to pay a cent of the assessments for the sewer, and to oppose it to the bitter end.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. James McGinnis, M. L. Malone and Philip Kahl, was then appointed to secure subscriptions to defray the legal expenses of contesting the matter. After which the meeting adjourned.

West Pittsburgh District M. E. Conference.

This body met at Temperanceville on Monday evening, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. H. C. Beacom, of Washington, Pa. Tuesday morning, after devotional exercises for forty-five minutes, Dr. S. F. Minor, Presiding Elder of the Distrcet, by virtue of his office, presided. Rev. R. T. Miller, the well-known pastor of the Church, was elected Secretary, and Rev. J. B. Keyes, Treasurer. The Conference comprises nearly fifty members, ministerial and lay.

Reports of the temporal and spiritual affairs of the district were presented by the pastors and district stewards, Revs. E. R. Jones, L. H. Baker, R. Hepplewhite, R. T. Miller, J. H. Hollingshead, J. B. Keyes, M. S. Kendig, J. Storer, A. Hays, M. M. Sweeney, J. E. Wright, C. M. Westlake, H. C. Beacom. The reports were highly interesting and very encouraging, both as to the spiritual and temporal affairs of the district.

The following Standing Committees were announced: 1. On Local Preacher's Work—Revs. James H. Hollingshead, W. H. Kincaid and M. S. Kendig. 2. On Sunday Schools—Revs. J. B. Keyes, L. H. Baker and J. B. Fleming. 3. Benevolent Enterprises—Rev. E. R. Jones, and Messrs. J. A. Wood and James Reed. 4. Unoccupied Territory—Revs. D. A. Pierce, J. Dermitt and M. M. Sweeney. 5. The best method of raising Preacher's salary—Dr. T. Slover and Rev. R. T. Miller. 6. Examination of local ministers and exhorters, candidates for license and for orders—Revs. H. C. Beacom, J. Dillon and L. M. Gardner. Adjourned with benediction by Rev. J. H. Hollingshead.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened with devotional exercises for thirty minutes, under the direction of W. H. Kincaid, who led in prayer, and was followed by Revs. M. S. Kendig, J. S. Shafer, H. Hepprehite and Chaplain Wright. The prayers were interspersed with soul-stirring songs of praise. Dr. Minor then took the chair and introduced Rev. J. C. High, City Missionary. Rev. J. Dillon then made an account of his charge, after which the characters of the following were passed and their licenses renewed: Wm. Bell, Thomas Watson, W. Marshall, G. Archibald, H. Pruneau, J. Nolting, Polly Kahl and others. Also, James Mills, Edward Holmes, Local Elders, and W. H. Kincaid, J. S. Shafer, Chaplain Dermitt, Edward Hunter, Local Deacons, were passed.

It was voted that the District Conference, at its future sessions, will not renew the license of any local preacher who is not present, or fails to send a justifiable excuse for his absence. It was also resolved that the cases of Exhorters who have not reported, or sent a report, be laid over until the next session of the Conference. S. W. Hay, J. Handlin, E. Robinson, J. Adams, Exhorters, were examined and passed and licenses renewed. Adjourned, with benediction by Rev. J. C. High.

EVENING SESSION.

The session opened with devotional exercises under direction of Dr. T. Storer, for half an hour. The following topics were announced: Reports of Sunday School Superintendents as to their method of conducting their schools; Advantages of uniform lessons, Rev. L. M. Gardner, Rev. G. R. Keyes, alternate; How shall we best secure the co-operation of the Church in the Sunday School work; Rev. D. A. Pearce. General discussion of the above topics.

Sessions will be held this morning, afternoon and evening—closing with a sermon from Rev. J. Dillon, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Dr. Minor P. E. presides with a quiet dignity, which makes him a great favorite. The genial Secretary, Rev. R. T. Miller, the pastor of the charge. During several weeks past his church has been visited with a wonderful revival, resulting in the conversion of three hundred souls. Capt. John A. Wood, a leading member of the congregation at Temperanceville, gives much attention to the comforts of the members of the Conference.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Dalyn & Roberts vs. Kirkpatrick *et al.*, on trial before Judge Collier, the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $1,805.01.

The case of Wm. C. Dean, *et al.*, vs. Barton & Keeney, contractors, being an action on an alleged breach of contract, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The next case taken up before Judge Collier was that of A. Hullinger vs. Thomas McKee. This is an action brought to recover for work alleged to have been done by plaintiff while a tenant of defendant's premises. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of Dr. Geo. L. McKee vs. John McCarren. Action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $83.

Trial List for To-day.

224. McClaughlin vs. Demorest et al.
225. McDonald vs. Inglefield.
16. Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
193. L. S Fisher Bros. vs. Ally. Val. R. R. Co.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
91. L. S Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
143. Porter vs. Cohen.
169. Cochran vs. Pitts. & Bir. Pas. R. R. Co.
159. Sabin vs. same.
165. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
172. Atlas Works vs. Norman et al.
177. Fagan et al. vs. Montague.
178. Lutton vs. McClean & Co.
207. Roalf vs. Roalf.
2. Parviance vs. Shaun.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The Grand Jury was sworn, and H. E. Taylor, of Williamsport, appointed foreman. The Court then delivered a brief charge, in reference to the application of the law on the matters that came before them, defining the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury. The fact was also incidentally referred to that it might come within their province to examine the Government buildings in Pittsburgh, which were totally inadequate and unfit for the purposes to which they were devoted. The Grand Jury then retired, and the following business was disposed of:

The case of W. G. Johnson, trustee, vs. G. S. Bates, being an action of involuntary bankruptcy, was tried, and a verdict given against debtor.

In the case of Adolph F. Davis vs. Nicholas Overhill, of Susquehanna county, being an action of involuntary bankruptcy, a verdict was rendered against the debtor.

The case of A. P. Callow vs. Frank L. Lee was continued to the next term of Court.

The case of Hydes, Ayres & Co. vs. B. Oppenheimer, was also continued to the next term of Court.

The case of John M. Kennedy, assignee, vs. James Gallagher, was continued to the next term of Court.

The case of Kreimer & Bros. vs. Weckesser, Schienele & Co. was also continued.

The Court approved the selection of Mr. C. F. Westen, of Scranton, as assignee of Isaac T. King, bankrupt, of Luzerne.

The only information acted upon was that of the Government against Alexander Black, of Washington county, charged with retailing liquor without license. A true bill was found against defendant.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in ever sense, and doing just what they require.

R. STRAW & Co., Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

ORGANIZING FOR 1873.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Election of Officers—Mr. Craig Elected President, with Mr. Kelsey Secretary.—Monthly Reports, &c.

The Central Board of Education held a meeting at their rooms on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing for 1873. The roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the new members of the Board were invited to take seats.

City Superintendent's Report.

Prof. G. J. Luckey, City Superintendent, submitted his report for the month of January, as follows:

Teachers Employed—Males, 40; females, 212; Total 252.

Enrollment of Pupils—Males, 5,370; females, 5,179. Total, 10,549.

Average Attendance—Males, 3,470; females, 4,470. Total, 8,747.

SOUTH SIDE SCHOOLS.

Enrollment.—Males 2,626; females 2,069. Total 4,165.

Average Attendance.—Males, 1,736; females, 1,677. Total 3,413.

Most of the evening schools were closed the last week in December, and only the following were open during January, viz: Forbes, Franklin, Grant, Hancock, Mount Adams, O'Hara, Ralston and Springfield, having an enrollment as follows: Males 317; females 73. Total 390. Average attendance; males 220; females 52. Total 272. In removing the Board rooms and office of the Secretary from the High School building make it necessary to employ a messenger for the Board. The Superintendent recommends that if one is appointed he be such a one as will be competent to act as clerk in the office of the Superintendent and Secretary. Report received and filed.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the Central High School, submitted his report for the month January as follows:

Enrollment.—Males, 179; females, 160. Total, 339.

Average Attendance.—Males, 176; females, 142. Total, 318.

Per Cent.—Males, 88; females, 88. Total, 88.

New Scholars.—Males, 8; females, 2. Total, 7.

The school was in session twenty days. Prof. John H. Crumb, who has filled the chair of Ancient Language very acceptably for the past four years, presents to the Board this day his resignation. Since the term opened two other chairs have been made vacant by the resignation of Profs. Krenshaw and Kenaston, and now two other teachers are compelled by the propriety of resigning here; one to accept the position of Superintendent of public institution of a town in Ohio, the other to accept a position in a public institution in the State of New York. There are but few things more injurious to a school than frequent change of instructors. If possible, the Board should take measures to retain good men.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. John A. Sergeant, Secretary of the Board, reported that warrants to the amount of $20,711 46 have been drawn since the last meeting. Report received and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Finance Committee, reported:

Amount on hand.....$37,218 59
Receipts for January.....9,999 70
Receipts from Non-Residents pupils..... 240 00

Report received and filed.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Sierrett, from the High School Committee, reported the resignation of Prof. John H. Crumb, and recommended its passage. The Principal had the unanimous vote to supply the vacancy temporarily. The resignation of Prof. Crumb was then read, which stated that the insufficiency of the salary was the cause of the resignation. On motion the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Hartman reported that there are now seventy pupils attending the Miller street school, and that another teacher was necessary for the school, caused by a resignation of one of the teachers. Report received.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Night Schools, reported that the expenditures for the past three months were $3,722.30. Report received and filed.

THE NEW BOARD.

Mr. Fleming moved that the old Board adjourn, and that the organization of the new Board be proceeded with. Carried.

Mr. Nobbs was called to the chair, and Mr. Case was elected secretary pro tem.

The credentials of the following members were then read, those marked with a star being new members:

Ralston—Jacob Ahl.
Minersville—Robert Arthurs.
Birmingham—William C. Aughenbaugh.
South Pittsburgh—William H. Barker.
Springfield—*Joseph F. Caldwell.
Forbes—*Frank P. Case.
Duquesne—Josiah Cohen.
Oakland—Thomas J. Craig.
Colfax—Lewis J. Fleming.
Temperanceville—*Thomas F. Graham.
Mount Washington—*Samuel Harper.
West Pittsburgh—*Robert S. Heming.
Monongahela—*George W. Jope.
Lincoln—Charles A. Kelsew.
St. Clair—*Joseph Kimmel.
Mount Albion—Charles W. Lewis.
Franklin—*H. Lee Mason.
Washington—Joseph Mitchell.
Ormsby—*William Nobbs.
Moorhead—James M. McEwen.
O'Hara—Joseph H. Nobbs.
Liberty—*Alexander Pitcairn.
Howard—Gustavus Pitcairn.
Peebles—Martin W. Rankin.
East Birmingham—*C. J. Schultz.
North—*Thomas W. Shaw.
Grant—David Sims.
Highland—James P. Sterrett.
Hancock—Charles B. Strain.
Allentown—*J. W. Turney.
Union—*John L. Vaughan.
Lawrence—John Wilkinson.
South—John Wilson.

The credentials of Robert Arthurs from Minersville, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. McEwen, Wilkinson and Turney, as there was some questions as to the legality of the election.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board then proceeded to the election of President. Mr. Case nominated Mr. Thomas J. Craig; Mr. Lewis nominated Mr. John Wilson.

On motion the nominations were closed, and the ballot was taken with the following result.

Wilson.....11
Craig.....11

The Chair announced that as Mr. Craig had received the majority of all votes cast, he was duly elected President of the Board. Mr. Craig upon taking his seat, thanked the Board for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion the Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Cohen nominated Mr. John Sergeant; Mr. Mitchell nominated Mr. Charles A. Kelsew. On motion the nominations were closed. Mr. Wilson afterwards withdrew the name of Mr. Sergeant, and on motion of Mr. Cohen, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Mr. Kelsew. The President accordingly announced Mr. Kelsew duly elected Secretary. Mr. Cohen was elected Solicitor of the Board.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the salary of the Secretary be fixed at $1,800. Carried.

The motion for a Messenger for the Board was referred to the High School Committee.

A motion to increase the number on all standing Committees to seven was made, but lost, and the original number, five, was fixed upon.

On motion the Board then proceeded to draw for seats, Mr. Nobbs being appointed to conduct the drawing. Before commencing, however, Mr. Sims was on motion given the privilege of taking his choice of seats.

The Secretary read a resolution from the Grant School Board, instructing their representative in the Central Board to move for the passage of an amendment providing that every principal shall make oath or affirmation to the exact number of days each teacher in his building was employed during the month, previous to the teachers receiving their salaries. Mr. Sims moved such an amendment, when on motion it was laid on the table.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet next Tuesday afternoon.

A BALL EMEUTE.

Stabbing Affray in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny—A Probable Murder—Escape of the Assassin.

On Monday evening a ball was given at place in Allegheny known as the Vineyard Hall saloon, situated on Ohio street near the toll gate (Eighth ward). Everything passed off smoothly until some time in the evening, when a man named Wm. Jenkinson and another unknown, had a dispute about some trivial matter, which was settled without coming to blows, and it was supposed amicably, the stranger going out. Jenkinson continued at the party until about one o'clock yesterday morning, when he concluded to go home. He and a friend named Cowley started, and had just got to the door when the unknown man jumped from behind it against Jenkinson and then went out. Jenkinson felt a peculiar sensation in the vicinity of the groin, and felt the warm blood trickling down. He reached down and found he had been stabbed in the left groin. He was bleeding profusely, and grew so faint from the loss of blood that he fell. A wagon was got as quick as possible, and he was taken to his home, corner of Branch and Ravine streets, Troy Hill, where a Doctor was summoned. The party who did the cutting has escaped, and is unknown. No complaint has been made, and the Allegheny police are making no efforts to find the would be murderer. Last evening the condition of the wounded man was very precarious from loss of blood, and there are grave doubts of his recovery.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening another crowded house was present to witness Miss Maggie Mitchell in her matchless impersonation of Fanchon. She is unusually well supported, Messrs. Shewell and Ellsler winning a fair share of the applause.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening Martino, the Wizard, made his second appearance to a full house. This evening Miss Gertie Florence, the wonderful second sight mystery, will make her appearance, and perform some startling feats. In addition to these attractions two sets of parlor furniture, a gold rimmed teaset, fifteen dollars in money, and various other presents will be given away.

ARMY AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Matthews Family in their awe-inspiring acts, and the D'Atalle Troupe in their wonderful feats, continue to draw crowded audiences.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES continues to draw crowded houses, and everything given is fully appreciated.

BEECHER.—The sale of seats for the Beecher lecture, to come off at Library Hall on Tuesday evening next, will commence to-morrow morning at Kleber's Music Store on Wood street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Second Annual Report—The Success of the Institution—Every Encouragement to its Philanthropic Friends—The Needs for the Future.

Among the reports from the various departments of work presented at the anniversary of the Women's Christian Association, on Monday evening, was that from the Managers of the Sheltering Arms. Our limited space at the time prevented us from giving the report on Monday morning; and as the report is unusually interesting and as the enterprise is a new one which ought to receive every support from the philanthropic, we accord it space. It is as follow:

The second annual report of the "Sheltering Arms" bears good tidings to its friends and patrons. On the 9th of October last, one wing of our beautiful home was dedicated to the purpose designed in its erection, namely, a reformatory home for fallen, repentant woman. The work was begun in much solicitude, for of gold and silver we had little; but we feel sure the blessing of God has been with us in the beginning, progress and completion of so much of our plan as we deemed prudent to undertake with our limited means, and what He has helped us begin He will no doubt assist us to complete, by stimulating in the hearts of men and women that sweetest virtue—Charity.

Go, work in my vineyard, said the Saviour; and while we have been trying to obey the sacred injunction, we acknowledge that in this special field, the work was sometimes difficult by reason of well rooted prejudices, which must be worn away by the daily friction of such an endeavor made to plant beside it a promise, a command, or an admonition that should overshadow the unsightly growth. Yet we believe our home work proves a blessing to many a reckless wanderer, desiring to go no more in forbidden ways.

Similar institutions in other cities are garnering rich fruits in this wide field, and we doubt not this effort, faithful efforts will ever be crowned with success, where the glory of God and the welfare of immortal souls are the incentives. As women, let us be devoutly thankful that He who came to seek and save the lost, has gone before in this, as in every merciful work, bidding the weeping penitent: "Go and sin no more;" and to His followers everywhere says: "The servant is not above his master." Last spring an appeal was made to the churches to assist in furnishing the house, by contributing each one hundred dollars. A number have generously responded, and we trust that others may shortly give evidence that the leavening is going on. Our doors are open to those homeless, friendless ones who have given evidence, during their probationary term in the Chatham street Home, of a desire to forsake the ways of sin, and we hope through patient effort, religious influence and sympathetic kindness to encourage the feeblest awakenings of conscience and inherent nobility.

Our aim shall be to make the Home pleasant and attractive, which we trust will prove strong bonds to those under its protection. At as early a day as we shall be able to make the Institution self-supporting through the industry of its inmates. The sewing-room is supplied with a sewing machine, and it is proposed to teach the laundry branch of industry. Our house is furnished with suitable conveniences, and from both of the departments we hope to derive an income which shall go far toward meeting the ordinary expenses. Our hearts have been gladdened by the many gifts and tokens of sympathy of many who have assisted us from the beginning of our work; and we trust that each year will increase the list of cheerful givers. "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return to thee after many days." "And who knoweth but thou wast brought into the Kingdom for such a time as this." Among our many benefactors, Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, justly occupies the first place. The Lord has given him a goodly heritage, and by sanctifying a large portion of it to the blessed cause of humanity, he presents a thank-offering to the Author of Humanity.

The beautiful grounds surrounding Sheltering Arms are his gift; and other equally meritorious objects are like recipients of his generosity. May his liberality return upon him a thousandfold!

To all churches which have so kindly responded to our appeals—to the press of the city, which has so courteously and liberally devoted time and space to our work—to the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—to all patrons and friends who have ministered to us by sympathy and gifts, we tender our sincere gratitude.

BELLA C. MANN,
Sec'y of "Sheltering Arms."

November 22, 1872.

To the President and Managers of the Sheltering Arms:

The undersigned, Building Committee of the "Sheltering Arms," respectfully report that the duties entrusted to us were ended on the first of October, 1872, when the Association assumed the occupancy of the completed wing of the building for its worthy purposes.

The total cost of the building, including water works, paving, lightning rods, and architect's superintendence was $18,119 78, of which your Association has paid $16,619 78, leaving a debt of $1,500 now due the contractor.

The additional sum of about two thousand dollars will also be needed to pay for the erection of a coal house, grading and fencing the grounds, making rain water cisterns, &c.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1873.

The Treasurer's report for the "Sheltering Arms," will be given in full, with all the reports of the Association are ready for publication in pamphlet form.

We desire, in a few words, to make a strong appeal for help to carry on this special branch of our work.

We have not one cent in the Treasury to pay the matron, or to purchase food for the inmates. We feel sure the time for this has come, for as we have worked hard, and our work is prospering, and we feel sure when our need is clearly made known, we will receive help, for we have never asked in vain for a worthy object.

MRS. F. E. BRUNOT,
President.

Officers and Managers of the Sheltering Arms:

President—Mrs. F. E. Brunot.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. G. H. Thurrston.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. F. Mann.
Managers—Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Maxwell Moorhead, W. A. Herron, Eliza Sands, R. W. Poindexter, W. C. Logan, Mrs. Semple, D. L. Lowry, S. Davis, S. Fairbaugh, J. D. Herr, O. Metcalf, F. H. Lewis, J. F. Robinson, E. S. Newmyer, Dr. H. T. Colfey, Mrs. Collins, J. Reamer, W. E. Schmertz, C. Speer, E. B. Hodges, J. McKay, James A. Laughlin, A. Verner, A. Bloomfield, Mrs. Woods, Thos. McFadden, Jr., James Bailey, Jos. W. Spencer, and the Misses V. Stoner, A. Way, and M. Waring.

BREVITIES.

....Nine head of stray cattle, picked up by the South Side police, can be found by the owner at Schaffer's tavern.

....The Mr. Hanna who was injured in the Sedgwick accident was not Mr. James P. Hanna, of Liberty street, as was stated by a morning cotemporary.

....The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, when they prepared the ordinance levying the tax and making the appropriations for the ensuing year.

....The Woman's Suffrage Association will meet to-morrow evening at the Maltby building, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, when the Rev. W. A. Davidson, D.D., will address them on "Three things women must have."

....Several cases of very mild scarlet fever are reported in Allegheny. It is said that a Mrs. Fisher, residing on Spring Garden avenue, died very suddenly of the disease on Monday, after only a few hours' illness. A Miss Craig, of Green street, is also reported as having died yesterday from the same disease very suddenly.

....Ferdinand Eppler, a carpenter, while entering his shop on Chestnut, near O'Hara street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, a piece of timber fell from the roof and struck him on the head, rendering him insensible. He was taken to his home and Dr. Hechleman summoned, who dressed his injuries.

....James McKane, who lives at the corner of Third avenue and Ross street, met with a serious accident yesterday morning. While going down the cellar with a lighted lamp he fell, and the lamp broke to the bottom. The lamp was broken and the oil spilled over him and took fire, and he was very badly burned about the body and limbs.

....The San Joaquin *Republican* has for some time kept at the head of its columns "The *Daily Republican* has a larger circulation than any paper published in Stockton." This was in Friday's paper, and on Saturday it died.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Upon the latter we shall not comment.

....Thomas Farrel, an employe of the Novelty Works on Diamond street, was going upstairs in the factory yesterday afternoon. When he reached the fourth flight, he let down a heavy oak plank, which struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was taken to his home, No. 35 Pike street, Allegheny, where Dr. Ure attended him.

....C. W. Beuney, Esq., the recently appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Nations Bank for Savings, Allegheny City, entertained the Board of Directors and a few personal friends at the dining rooms of Mr. John K. Brown last evening. The occasion was one of good cheer and fraternal pleasure, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the participants.

....The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met on Monday evening. After an animated discussion of several hours duration they concluded to re-lease the market stalls at an advance of from fifty to eighty per cent, according to location. Mr. Shwarz was re-elected Market Constable, Isaac Ripley was elected Weighmaster of the Fourth ward and Robert Dilworth Assistant for the Second.

....The name of the man who murdered Mr. Flanders, at Brocton, on Saturday last, is Philip Hamstetter. He is a German, has been in this country about eight years, and says he is thirty-eight years old. The coroner held an inquest on the body of the murdered man, when Hamstetter was fully identified as the murderer by Mrs. Flanders and her step-son. A missing guard had to be placed over him, to prevent the enraged people from taking the law into their hands.

One of the Impossibilities.

would be to enumerate a tithe of the myriads of articles for ladies wear which go to make up the stock of goods at the store of Messrs. Boseubler & Fleishman, No. 66 Market Street. The stock is exhaustless, and ladies, when they go out shopping, should not forget to visit that place, as they are sure to find what they desire in the line of dress trimmings, velvets, millinery goods, lace and linen goods, pocket handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, neckties, sashes, ribbons of all shades, &c. Messrs. Rosenbum & Fleishman's is also the popular place because of the *low prices* at which the goods are sold.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Time

has proved the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 6th street.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Fine old Sherry wines at James K. Lanahan's, No. 385 Liberty street.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Meeting of the County Convention—Rallying the Forces for the Local Option Contest—Resolutions Adopted Favoring a Prohibition Clause in the Constitution.

Yesterday morning the Alleghany County Temperance Convention commenced its session in the Smithfield street M. E. church. The meeting of the Convention at this time was looked to with considerable interest, as the object was understood to be to urge the incorporation of a prohibition clause in the Constitution, and to rally the temperance forces in the county, so as to meet the local option question with as large numbers of "no license" votes as possible. Quite a large number of delegates and spectators were present, who seemed much interested in the proceedings.

At nine o'clock Hon. Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed. Rev. S. F. Jennings was elected Secretary and Rev. S. C. Jennings and James Parke, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee: Jacob Reese, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. I. C. Pershing, A. D. McGaw, Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Wm. H. Grey and Arthur Kirk. The Committee retired and Dr. Jennings addressed the Convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed Revs. G. G. Westfall and J. D. Herr a committee of two to wait on the Monongahela District Good Templars, now in session in the city, and invite them to attend the Convention.

Mr. Shires and Rev. Dr. Hays addressed the Convention by invitation, after which the Rev. J. D. Herr spoke upon the "Supplemental bill to the Local Option Laws." W. A. Ridelle, chairman; F. E. Brunot, Rev. J. D. Kerr, James Miller, Joseph Dilworth and Robert H. Marshall. The Executive Committee was instructed to appoint a Finance Committee, consisting of one from each township in the county. They were also given power to increase the number of their committee, and also to fill any vacancies that may occur on the committee.

On motion the Convention adjourned, to meet at half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A large number were present, and at a few moments after seven o'clock the meeting was called to order, Rev. I. W. McKeever in the chair. Rev. Joseph Kerr led in prayer, after which the Rev. S. F. Scovel was introduced and delivered an address upon "The Foreign Arg